YES!
P & O
IS 10 YEARS OLD.
PURE & OLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,13—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1901.

ESTABLISHED 1819.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
* ORIENTAL	6594	J. F. Jemison	4th Jan.
M. VALETTA	5048	F. N. Tillard	12th "
CALEDONIA	7558	K. H. Gordon	18th "
M.L. EGYPT	7222	G. L. Langhorne	26th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	K. H. Gordon	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	6267	T. Leach	23rd "
* INDIA	7981	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. INDIA	7981	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	1922	G. L. Langhorne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Pellar	4,019	1st Feb., 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellon	4,149	1st Mar., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 550.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND TUMK.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Moser	4,021	1st Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Khansberger	4,21	1st Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 550.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,265	Rs. 633-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,196	" 597-6.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours across the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA TERESA	T. Rasovich	3,943	6th Jan., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 21st Dec, 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

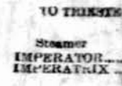
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded, and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,65 tons, on the 4th January, at 2 p. m., or interm arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 53 tons, on the 1st January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m. on the 3rd January, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohamrah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,02 tons, on or about 24th January.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 21st January.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 10th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st December, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and al other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool, Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,276	Schmitz	17th Jan. 1901.
RHOS	6,337	Duchatenet	14th Feb., 1901.
SIDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Jubert, to sail on or about the 5th Jan., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For other Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
SULTAN	2814	Pohlmann	23rd Jan.
SAFARI	1832	Ahrens	4th Feb.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, LAMOO, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to DELAGOA BAY.

SAFARI also takes Cargo and Passengers for BENADIR COAST, viz., MOGDISCHU, MERKA, BRAWA and KISMAYU.

For rate and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 27th Nov., 1900.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	30	28	10
With Single Temple	30	24	12
With Ear	30	24	15
Folder or Pince-Nez	30	24	12

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Meniscte" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glass and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

GUARANTEED QUALITY AND CONDITION.
SELECTED SHERRIES

Chosen on the Spot and Shipped through the well-known Firm of Gonsalez Byass & Co. The better classes of these Wines stocked by TREACHER & CO. are the finest to be found in India.

PORT WINES

Shipped to the Company direct from the Celebrated House SANDIMAN & CO.
Special attention is called to our

SUPERIOR OLD PORT,

A REALLY MAGNIFICENT DESSERT WINE.

CHAMPAGNES,

HIGH CLASS BRANDS ONLY STOCKED.

DOYEN & CO., GIESLER, HEIDSIECK, ROMERY AND GRENO, PERRIER JOUET.

CLARETS.

EXCELLENT BREAKFAST WINES GOOD DINNER WINES.

CHOICE DESSERT WINES.

Obtained Direct from Bordeaux.

STILL BURGUNDIES, SPARKLING BURGUNDIES,
CLARET IN WOOD.
HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

Imported from Coblentz through DEINHARD & CO. The Company's Stock of these Wines is Very Extensive and in SPLENDID CONDITION.

STILL AND SPARKLING WINES, SAUTERNES, HUNGARIAN AND AUSTRIAN WINES.

TREACHER & CO.'S LARGE RED GENERAL CATALOGUE IS NOW READY AND WILL BE SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE
OF THE
RENOWNED PATENT WELSBACH INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT AND MANTLES.

OWING to certain arrangements with the Patentee of the Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light, I beg to inform the public in general that from this date the prices are as follows:—

	Rs.	a.
Velsbach Surprise burner with mantle rod and Chimney	5	0
Welsbach C Burner with ditto ditto	6	0
Wilsbach Bypass burner with ditto ditto	7	8

WILSBACH MANTLES AT ANNAS 12 EACH,

This is to prevent others selling inferior goods which are NOT WELSBACH.

A. MAHLER,
SOLE AGENT INDIA AND CEYLON,
FOR THE PATENT WELSBACH INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT,
PATENTEE DR. CARL AUER VON WELSBACH,
APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!

FREE DELIVERY AT ANY RAILWAY STATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. TO ANY OTHER STATION IN INDIA ONE ANNA EXTRA PER POUND.

PURE or FRENCH, ROASTED and GROUND, in tins from 10 Annas to Rs. 1-2-0 per pond.

DON'T FORGET.

That you pay a higher price for the raw article than we can grow it at,
That there is a natural loss of 20 per cent. weight in roasting,
That you cannot check the proportion of Roasted to Raw Coffee,
That sometimes your Coffee is burnt in roasting,
That sometimes it is under-roasted,
That your butler will have some of it,
That by buying it ready roasted and weighed you avoid all these causes of loss,
That you get better article,
That there is no handling, all is done by Machinery,
Therefore all householders should buy their Coffee ready for use from

THE UNITED COFFEE GROWERS' CO., LD.
[CAPITAL 2 LAKHS.]

With every Tin guaranteed.
WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS

COIMBATORE, Southern India.
AGENTS WANTED.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinary, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, LD. Genuine Anti Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Seperate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested, and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL—NICKEL.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	35	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER—STERLING.

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

GOLD WATCHES and LADIES WATCHES please send for PRICE LIST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CENTURY SPECIFICS.

	Rs.	a.
For FEVERS—Nemesis' Ague Specific	1	0
" ASHTMA—Nemesis' Asthma Sedative	2	8
" BABY COMPLAINTS—Nemesis' Babe-Nectar	1	0
" TOOTH-ACHE—Nemesis' Denticline	0	12

UNRIVALLED AND MARVELLOUS CURES OF THE AGE.
A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED BY

170, Sakh Memon Street, Near Zooma Musjid.

F. S. MADON & CO., BOMBAY.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR" CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

HUNGARIAN RUGS, MAUDS, BLANKETS OF SPECIAL QUALITY AND MADE OF THE VERY FINEST LAMB'S WOOL.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and dual cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY specially cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle No. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER V. C. Works Baraghat, Bengal. (B.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EVERY NIGHT AT 9.

WARREN'S GRAND CIRCUS.

HORNBY ROW, near G. I. P. Ry. Station.

A HUGE GIGANTIC SUCCESS!
CROWDED FROM RING TO ROOF!!

GRAND SPECIAL MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY, 2nd JANUARY, AT 4 P.M.
Doors open at 3 p.m.,
When Children and Ayahs will be admitted for half price.

Special Seats reserved for Native women.
Box plan at the Circus from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Notice.—Owing to the Limited Number of Box Seats available Patronisers are urged to Book at the earliest opportunity.
W. PELLEGER,
General Representative.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN FROM LONAVLA TO VICTORIA TERMINUS.

AN UP SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN will LEAVE LONAVLA at 7-15 for Victoria Terminus (Bombay) on THURSDAY, the 3rd January, 1901, and will STOP at the following STATIONS only to pick up and set down Passengers:—

	H. M.
Lonavla	dep-7-15
Khandala	arr-7-24
Do	dep-7-27
Neral	arr-8-52
Do	dep-8-55
Victoria Terminus, Bombay	arr-10-10

Passengers and Luggage will be booked at ordinary fares and rates.
J. D. FORBES,
for General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 31st December, 1900.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

MR. THOMAS WITHEY CUPPE has, THIS DAY, been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firm.
KING, KING & Co.
Bombay, 1st January 1901.

NOTICE.

FROM and AFTER the 1st day of January, 1901, THIS AGENCY has been made over to the Italian Colonial Trading Company, Limited, and in accordance therewith Mr. C. BOGGIANO is APPOINTED and will act as Agent for the Navigazione Generale Italiana, Societa riunite Florio and Rubattino S. p. Company's Bombay Agency.
G. DELAYA,
Agent.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client Mr. KALLIANJI JAIRAM NARRANJI, who is at present a partner in the Firms of Messrs. JAIRAM NARANJI and SONS and Messrs. JALLAM NARRANJI SONS and CO., will RETIRE form the said two Firms from the 1st day of January, 1901, and will CEASE to be a PARTNER thereof and that he will not therefore be liable to any body in any way with reference to any contracts made, transactions effected or business done on and after the said 1st day of January 1901, by or with either of the said two firms.—Dated this 27th day of December, 1900.
DIKSHIT & DHANJISHA.
Solicitors, High Court.

NOTICE.

WOLFT

THE above is the REGISTERED TRADE MARK of the KINGSCOTE COMPANY, Limited, of No. 7 Lancaster Place Strand in the County of London, England, and of 5, Pearsh Street, Old Kent Road, in the County of Surrey, England, Manufacturers in respect of a new material used as a substitute for Leather and India rubber in the Manufacture of various Articles and more particularly in the Manufacture of BOOTS and SHOES. The Public are CAUTIONED against any improper use of the said MARK, any one using the same or any imitation thereof will be prosecuted.
CARRUTHERS & Co
Solicitors, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY ADMITTED as PARTNER in our firm Mr. ARTHUR BOYD PRICE, C. E. Assoc. M. Inst. C. E.,
MARSLAND SIBLEY & Co.

IN pursuance of above notice the name of our firm will in future be
MARSLAND PRICE & Co.,
Instead of MARSLAND SIBLEY & Co.
MARSLAND PRICE & Co,
Engineers and Contractors.
Nesbit Road, Mazagon Bombay, 1st January 1901.

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned, Partners in the Firm of Messrs V. SAMBANDAM H. REDDY & Co. hereby give PUBLIC NOTICE, that, from and after 1st JANUARY, 1901, the business of our Firm with its goodwill liabilities, and assets have been assigned and made over to Messrs. A. SABAPATHY MOODELIAR & Co. We further give notice that we, jointly and severally, shall continue to be responsible for the due fulfilment of all existing Contracts by Messrs. V. SAMBANDAM H. REDDY & Co.
V. SAMBANDAM MOODELIAR.
A. ARUMUGA SABAPATHY MOODELIAR.
by his constituted attorney.
V. SAMBANDAM MOODELIAR.

WITH reference to the above, the Undersigned has AGREED to take up the Business of the above Firm of V. SAMBANDAM H. REDDY & Co., with all its liabilities, assets and goodwill and will continue the Business as heret fore under the name and style of A. SABAPATHY MOODELIAR & Co., and accepts the responsibilities for the due fulfilment of all existing Contracts standing in the name of V. Sambandam H. Reddy & Co.,
A. SABAPATHY MOODELIAR.

IN continuation of the aforesaid Notice I have admitted Mr. MUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE FRAMJEE MADRASWALLA a PARTNER in my BOMBAY FIRM to take effect from 1st January, 1901.
A. SABAPATHY MOODELIAR.
No. 19, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay, 1st January, 1901.

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Help the Britisher and British Industry,
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ARE THE FINEST ANY BEST CIGARETTES GOING.
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AND YOU WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A
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Just the thing wanted and useful in all households as a Salver Wine Tray, Tea Tray, Cake Tray, &c.

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SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.
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Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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PAID UP CAPITAL ... " 16,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... " 8,130,000
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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ... £330,000
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F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

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ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
R. PATERSON, BROWN,
Manager.

[illegible] C. V. S.
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Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
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Per Annum	Rs. 12
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WEEKLY BUDGET.
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CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

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NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY to the ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, Bengal, during the year 1901-1902 of the following articles:—

1. Cloths, Serges, Flannels, Puttees white and khaki Drill, Grey Cotton, Cotton Twill, Khaki Cotton Braid and Webbing, &c. These materials are required to be of BONA-FIDE local manufacture.
2. Gold lace ... ords, Badges, &c.
3. Leather ... such as Shoes, spur-straps, &c.
4. Helmets with Khaki Drill covers and Zinc Buttons.
5. Purchase of Cloth Cuttings, Sweepings, old packing materials, Iron Hoops, and Waste Paper.

Tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. on the 15th JANUARY 1901. Any further information and forms of Tenders can be obtained and sealed patterns inspected at the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore

P. A. BUCKLAND, Lt.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.

Alipore, Calcutta, the 30th November, 1900.

In the matter of the Estate of ABINGDON AUGUSTUS BAYLEY, late of FOXLKASE CAMBERLEY, in the County of Surrey, a General in Her Majesty's Royal Artillery, European, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, who died at the Hotel Metropole Interlaken in Switzerland, on or about the 11th day of August, 1900, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 20th day of December, 1900, to WILLIAM ALBAN HAIG BROWN, Esq., are required to send in their claims to the said Administrator, at his office, Standard Building, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets of the said Estate to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated this 24th day of December, 1900.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Administrator's Attornies.

No. 1187.

TENDERS with detailed specifications will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office up to noon of FRIDAY, the 1st February, 1901, for the construction and SUPPLY of TWO WOODEN or COMPOSITE STEAM FERRY BOATS for the Johore Straits. (See Admiralty Chart No. 2103).

Length 90 feet over all
Breadth not less than 17 feet
Maximum draft 7 feet.

The vessels to be of sufficient stability to carry passengers on a shade deck about one half of their length.

To be driven by single or twin screw engines at a speed of 9 1-2 knots on the measured mile. If composite built, the frames and scantlings throughout to be accessible for painting and preservation from corrosion. Ceiling to be dispensed with as far as possible, what ceiling there is to be of hard wood. The outside planking to be of teak of substantial thickness.

If of wood to be built of Java teak or Panaga crooks for frames, &c., with teak planking and hard wood ceiling.

The boats to be sheathed to well above the water line with 18 oz. yellow metal.

Tenderer must state the price—1st with fittings to burn liquid fuel, carrying a sufficient supply to steam about 200 knots—2nd with fittings for burning wood fuel—3rd with fittings which can be altered for burning liquid or wood fuel as found expedient.

The boats must be built for and fitted with towing hooks and other fittings and gear for towing a 40 ton tongkang.

On short mast forward for light and signalling and a teak wood dinghy to be supplied with each vessel.

First Class and Native passenger accommodation to be separate. Space for baggage to be provided below.

Any further information can be obtained from the Master Attendant, Singapore. The Tenders to state the date on which the boats can be completed and delivered in Singapore.

The Government does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Singapore, 22nd October, 1900.

OPENING OF A NEW BRANCH.

MARSHALL SONS & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS,

BRITANNIA IRON WORKS,

GAINSBOROUGH, ENGLAND,

BEG to call ATTENTION to a new BRANCH Office and Godowns they have just opened in Bombay where they intend keeping a stock of horizontal, vertical and portable Engines, Lancashire, Cornish, Locomotive and Vertical Boilers, Worthington steam pumps, Lathes, Drilling machines and other machinery to suit local requirements.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Stock Lists, plans, estimates and full particulars on application

TO

THE MANAGER
8, Hummum St., BOMBAY.

LONDON OFFICE,
79, Farringdon Road, E. C.

CALCUTTA BRANCH 99, Clive St.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET,

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

A MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED by a prescription which is in the possession of the Rev. Joseph Hope, "St Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing; and he will be pleased to send full particulars of it to any sufferer who sends him a stamped addressed envelope. It cures NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Energy, Melancholy, Lost Manhood, the Errors of Youth, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Premature Decay, Despondency, Weakness, Nervousness, Brain Fag, Blotches on the Skin, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Liver Complaints, Kidney Complaints, Bladder Complaints, Gravel. Indeed it is a safe and sure remedy for NERVOUS DISORDERS of any kind, and sufferers are invited to write for the particulars and judge for themselves. It has been successfully used for years by an eminent Spanish Physician, by whose kindness I am now able to offer it to sufferers; and I willingly do this knowing by experience the dire effects of these dreadful maladies. Address —The Rev. Joseph Hope, "St. Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing, England. (Name this paper.)

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY

BY

TODARMAL;

Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 5h. 34m. High water, 7-28m., 9-7a. Low water, 1 45m., 1-56a.
Banks closed: New Year's Holidays.
Proclamation Parade, 7-15 a.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Pensioners' Christmas Fete, Town Hall.
Warren's Circus, Hornby Road.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, per Transport Atlantian, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a. m., on Wednesday, the 2nd January, 1901.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. the Raja of Raj-Pipla, accompanied by eight followers, carrying two swords, and one gun, arrived in Bombay on Saturday night from his territory and is now staying in the Great Western Hotel.

BURGLARY AT GILDER STREET.—Marutee Narayen, a Hindu, who resides in a room on the ground floor of a chawl at Gilder Street, reported to the police, on Saturday morning, that some time during the previous night his place was entered by removing a portion of the masonry under the threshold of the back door and gold and silver ornaments, currency notes, cash and silk wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 250, were stolen from two boxes, which were also forced open.

A DANGEROUS QUARRY HOLE.—The dead body of a Hindu, aged about 30 years, was, on Sunday last, found by the police, floating in a quarry-hole, behind the Sonderdas Mill, at Gilder Street. There were no marks of violence on the body, which was dressed in a dhotur only. Information was circulated but no one came forward to identify the body. Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry, when the jury returned an open verdict and added a rider to the effect that the quarry-hole is dangerous and in their opinion should be closed up.

RETIREMENT FROM THE BOMBAY CUSTOMS.—After the unusually long service of forty-two years in the Bombay Customs House, Mr. Kashinath Dhakji, Head Inspector, Import and Export Department, her Majesty's Customs, retires to-day from the service. He joined the Department in the early sixties as a subordinate clerk, served in the various branches allied to the Department and was gradually promoted to the post of Head Inspector, a position which he attained some two years back. When a few months ago he put in his application for permission to retire, the then Commissioner, undoubtedly on the strength of very high commendatory remarks of Mr. Almon, the First Assistant Collector of Customs, expressed warm appreciation of Mr. Kashinath's service. He was very kind to his subordinates and was very much esteemed by his seniors. It is hoped he may be spared long to enjoy his pension.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RECHABITES.

THE above Order held an interesting meeting at the Framji Cowasjee Institute on Saturday. The hall was packed, including the gallery, and a very interesting programme was gone through. The chairman, the Rev. W. Seed, of the Wesleyan Church, Colaba, very appropriately commenced the proceedings, with a short address as to who and what the Rechabites were according to Scripture. Following the chairman's remarks Mrs. Walker sang "Ora Pro Nobis," which was well rendered and much appreciated by the audience. In the absence, through sickness, of the District Secretary, Mr. J. O. Holdway, Mr. Imrie of the Gun Carriage Factory and Mr. D. D. Gilder of the New High School spoke on the Order largely, the former in English and the latter in Gujarati. The recitation by Mr. Ware of "Before the Magistrate" fairly brought down the house. This was followed by an ode from the Rechabites choir. Addresses were then delivered by the Rev. W. H. Stephens, Mr. F. Anderson, M. A., and Mr. Downer. Mr. Babcoge gave a flute solo which was encored. Mrs. Imrie then gave a recitation, entitled "The Lady Cyclist," illustrated by lantern views. Much praise is due to the several gentlemen who got up this interesting programme and we trust this is only a forerunner of many pleasant evenings.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	4	6
B Mandvi, Cumballa, Umarkhadi and Dongri	9	6	37
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbarwada	12	7	30
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	4	5	15
E Mazagon, Parwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	3	20
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	—	14
Total	28	29	140
Total plague deaths to date	80,883	66,811	
Same date last year	63	28	229

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE first shoot of the Coorla Season took place on Monday morning, the 31st December. The committee desires to express a hope that members will make a point of turning up in good numbers. Owing, no doubt, to many being away for the holidays, the attendance was not very large. Some very fair scores were made, Sergeant-Major Downing winning the first spoon of the Season at 200 yards with a score of 25, Lance Sergt. Walmsley at 300 yards with 27. The next shoot will be on Friday the 4th instant. Distances 500 and 600 yards.

1ST COMPETITION.

	Score 200 Yards
Sergt Major J H Downing ... Bo Vol Rifles	25a
Major T M English ... Bo Vol Rifles	24
Lce Sergt W Walmsley ... Bo Vol Rifles	24
Volunteer C A Lillywaite ... G I P Ry Vol	24
Cr Sergt H Black ... Bo Vol Rifles	24
Bombr O M P Clyne ... Bo Vol Artillery	23
Lce Corpl E T Stevenson ... Bo Vol Rifles	23
Cr Sergt J E Keess ... Bo Vol Rifles	22
Corpl G L Chard ... Bo Vol Artillery	21
Volunteer T Race ... Bo Vol Rifles	5
a Winner of Spoon.	

2ND COMPETITION.

	Score 300 Yards.
Lce Sergt W Walmsley ... Bo Vol Rifles	27a
Sergt Major J H Downing ... Bo Vol Rifles	24
Vol E T Stevenson ... Bo Vol Rifles	24
Vol C H Lilly white ... G I P Ry Vols	23
Cr Sergt J E Keess ... Bo Vol Rifles	22
Cr Sergt H Black ... Bo Vol Rifles	22
Bombr O M P Clyne ... Bo Vol Artillery	19
Vol T Race ... Bo Vol Rifles	16
Corpl G L Chard ... Bo Vol Artillery	14
a Winner of Spoon.	

WARREN'S CIRCUS.

ON Saturday Warren's Circus was crowded both at the afternoon and night performance. The show has become very popular. The programme is an excellent one, and maintains the interest throughout. A special holiday matinee will be given to-day (New Year) affording an excellent opportunity to give the little folks a right merry time at a merry season with very merry clowns. The usual mid-week matinee will take place on Wednesday.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

ENTRIES FOR TO-MORROW'S RACE.

"Tomtit" Class Race—Start at 3-15.

Boat's name.	Owners.
Titmouse	Mr. R. H. H. Hopkins
Clutha	Capt. G. Lamb, I.M.S.
Midget	Officers, R. A.
Loma	Sergn. G. R. McMahon.
Meg	Mr. W. Murray.

Course No. 5, viz., from Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, round South Karanja Buoy and back to Committee Vessel, having all marks to starboard. Length of course 38 miles.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

QUESTIONS TO BE ASKED.

The Famine Commission has drawn up the following questions for solution:—

INTRODUCTORY.

1. What was the outlook in your district when the rains of 1899 commenced? What had been the character of the harvests in the two preceding years?
2. Were the kharif sowings up to normal? If not, what percentage of the normal cultivated area was sown? Please state briefly how the normal cultivated area was arrived at.
3. (a) What is the average rainfall of your district during the rainy season? (b) What was the actual rainfall in the rainy season of 1899 and what percentage of the average did it represent? (c) When did the rains cease; and (d) What was the distribution of the rainfall from June to September (both inclusive) compared with the average?
4. What percentage of a normal harvest on a normal cultivated area did the actual kharif harvest of 1899 represent?
5. What percentage of the total population of your district depends exclusively on agriculture—
(a) as petty cultivators?
(b) as labourers?

PRELIMINARY ACTION.

6. Was the necessity of relief assumed from the fact of crop failure or was proof of necessity required by compliance with tests?
7. What were the observed facts which led you to think that the machinery of relief should be set in motion?
8. What particular relief measures did you first undertake? and what tests were applied to gauge the extent of the distress?
9. How were you prepared to meet famine?—(a) Were lists of relief works ready, had the works on that list been actually located, and had surveys and estimates of cost been made out beforehand? (b) Did the relief programme include scales of establishment necessary to meet any emergency? and were lists of candidates qualified for famine service kept up?
10. Did the relief programme contemplate large public works or small village works as the backbone of the relief system? If the former, was a programme of village works ready in reserve from the beginning?
11. In the sequence of relief measures what place was taken by the following:—
(a) Test works,
(b) Poor-houses,
(c) Kitchens (i) on works, (ii) elsewhere,
(d) organisation of private charity, especially in towns,
(e) opening the Government forests,
12. What system of local inspection and control was instituted and at what period—
(a) to arrange for village relief,
(b) to stimulate the local employment of labour,
(c) to organise local charity,
(d) to observe the general condition of the people?
13. Were loans issued at the outset? If so, to what extent, under what Act, under what conditions to what classes and for what objects? Were they recoverable in whole or in part?
14. Can irrigation wells be made in your district or any portion of it? What was the average depth below the surface of water on the cessation of the rains in 1899? Was the digging of wells encouraged by loans, and if so, were they successful—
(a) in securing the crop on the ground,
(b) as a permanent improvement,
(c) as a temporary measure to employ labour?
15. If labour was the first criterion of the need for relief, what works were first undertaken? Were they ordinary works under district or local boards? and under whose supervision were they conducted?
16. What tasks were exacted on test works, and was the same task taken from everyone irrespective of sex and previous occupation?
17. Was payment in strict proportion to results? Was there a maximum wage, a minimum wage, a residuary allowance or an allowance to dependants?
18. What circumstances induced the coversion of test works into regular relief works?

LARGE PUBLIC WORKS.

19. When it had been decided to open regular relief works, what works were first opened? Large public works or small village works?
20. Under whose control were these works? Had the scale of supervising establishment been prescribed in advance, and was that establishment ready? Was there any delay in opening the works? were tools and plant available?
21. Were the works divided into charges, and, if so, for what maximum number of workers did the charge provide? Was that maximum ever exceeded and if so, what steps were taken to relieve the pressure?
22. Had each charge its own establishment? If so, please give that establishment in detail. What, if any, arrangements had been prescribed beforehand for hutting or sheltering the people; for conservancy or sanitation; for water-supply; for food supply; and for medical conveniences and supervision?
23. Was admission to the works free to all persons ready to submit to the labour test, or was any system of selection (e.g., by tickets) tried at the commencement? Was a distance test of any kind in force on and was residence on the works compulsory.
24. On the facts that came to your notice, what is your opinion as to the area or population which a large public work capable of entertaining two charges of 5,000 persons each, may be expected to serve? What distance from their home did applicants for relief go?
25. Were officers of the Department of Public Works subordinate to the Civil authorities in all matters? If not, please specify the matters in which they were independent.
26. Was there a Civil officer for each charge; from what class was he taken; what salary did he receive and what was his position with reference to the local representatives of the Public Works Department?
27. Had the Civil officer in charge full authority to assure himself that measurments were correctly and punctually made and that the orders of Government were being followed in all the matters mentioned at the end of paragraph 426 of the report of the Famine Commission of 1898?
28. If local conditions were met, which affected the application of the prescribed tasks, did it rest with the Civil officer in charge to decide which of the prescribed tasks, was applicable? (e.g. in varying strata of hard and soft earth).
29. How were the gangs labourers constituted, and what was the size of the gangs? Were arrangements made to secure village or family gangs, so far as possible and with what success
30. What classification of labourers and what wage scale was adopted, and how does it compare with the classification and wage scale of paragraph 445 of the report of the Famine Commission of 1898? How far did experience justify departure from the latter:—
(a) from the administration point of view?
(b) from the point of view of economy
31. Did your experience lead you to consider that any, and if so what, distinction should be drawn in the classification and wages of men and women?

Did the absence of such distinction lead to any difficulty?

Please consider this question also in its financial aspect.

32. Was the Code task system introduced from the outset, or was some system of payment by results first adopted? Were the two systems carried on simultaneously or not:—
(a) in the same district or sub-division of a district
(b) on the same work?
33. Did your experience lead you to agree with the Famine Commisaion of 1898 that a system of payment by results was unsuited to conditions of acute distress or actual famine;
or do you consider that, if started in time, relief can be adequately afforded in cases of severe famine by works conducted throughout on a system of payment by results.
34. What task was exacted at the outset; was it graduated to the class of workers or was the full task demanded from all; was any allowance made for the distance the workers had come. Were subsequent changes of the task in the direction of greater leniency or greater severity; what were the circumstances which led up to the changes, and with reference to what classes of persons were they introduced.
35. Did your experience lead you to believe that the scale of wages adopted was adequate, inadequate, or unduly liberal. What in your experience was its earning. Did copper coin return freely to the banias on the works. Please give reasons for your opinion. effect upon the condition of workers. Was there any evidence that the workers saved upon their
36. Was a rest day wage given, or could the workers earn more than the full wage in order to support themselves on the rest day? Which method does your experience lead you to prefer?
37. Does your experience lead you to consider that the minimum wage is too high, and that fining for short work should be continued down to the penal wage or to something between the penal and minimum wage?
38. Was the minimum wage allowed at the outset, if not, was there a penal wage, and was there a tendency to fine down to it? Did the penal wage anywhere become the wage generally earned, if it did, to what do you attribute the fact, and what were its effects?
39. How often was payment made: daily or weekly or at what other interval. If weakly, did you find that payment otherwise than daily threw the workers seriously into the debt of the Bania?
40. When people first came on a relief work were they paid daily or at longer intervals. Did you find that payment otherwise than daily threw the workers seriously into the debt of the Bania.
41. To whom was payment made; to the individual or to the head of the gang. Which method did your experience lead you to prefer
42. Can you give, for two or three typical relief works, figures showing, at the time of greatest pressure, the number of relief workers earning—
(a) the full wage,
(b) the penal wage,
(c) a wage between the full and penal wage.

Did people remain long on the works on the penal wage?

43. If a system of payment by results was in force was it one of the systems described in paragraphs 208 to 212 of the report of the Famine Commission of 1898, or in what respects did it differ from them?
44. What was the maximum wage, and what arrangements were made for the relief of children; or for the relief of weakly persons capable of some work. Did the arrangements for the latter take the form of task work with a minimum wage, or piece work at favourable rates, and which in your experience is preferable?
44. Were Contractors employed at any stage of the famine?
45. Under the payment by results system were muster rolls kept up, or what arrangement was there by which on emergency the code task system could be promptly introduced?
46. Under whose orders was the prices scale for the calculation of the wages fixed? On what grains was it based? Were small variations in prices neglected?
47. Please trace distinctly the various steps adopted in opening a relief work, admitting and classifying labourers, providing for dependants, providing tools and plant, marking out work and measuring it up, paying wages, imposing fines, conserving the water supply, and arranging for hospital requirements.
48. Under whose orders were tasks and wages stiffened or relaxed. (i. e., the Collector, the Commissioner, the Famine Commissioner or the Local Government?) Had the Collector or the Commissioner power to issue orders independently or had he to refer to higher authority. If he acted in anticipation of sanction was he often over-ruled.
51. Were arrangements made at any time to draft people from large public to small village works; what was the occasion calling for transfer and with what success was the transfer achieved.

SMALL VILLAGE WORK.

52. What part did the small village works play in the scheme of relief,
53. What classes of works did they include.
54. Were they conducted,
(a) under the supervision of the Civil Agency,
(b) under the supervision of the Public Works Department,
(c) by direct management,
(ii) through landholders or by means of other non-official agency?
55. If conducted under (b) (ii) of the last question, what arrangements were made
(a) for laying down the work,
(b) for measuring it up,
(c) for paying wages,
How far were the landholders and others responsible administratively and financially; and under whose supervision was the work done.
56. Was any attempt made to work the Code task system. What scale of wages was adopted. Was employment given to every one who wanted it, or only to special classes.
57. Was any system of selection of applicants for relief tried. If so, was it successful or not.
58. If large public and small village works existed close to one another, did either draw labourers from the other.
59. Did your experience lead you to form any definite opinions as to the desirability or otherwise of extending small village relief works if so, please state them.

SPECIAL RELIEF.

60. Are there many aboriginal tribes in your district. Were special tests applied to them Were they forward to take relief or had relief to be taken near their homes. How far were the measures taken successful
61. Were forest and fodder works opened. How were these controlled and what classes did they serve.
62. Were able-bodied persons engaged at any time on works of private utility at public expense (e.g., weeding fields, etc.) and if so, to what extent, at what stage, for how long and under what control.
63. Were special measures taken to relieve artisans (weavers and others) their own crafts.
64. Did they show a reluctance to go on ordinary relief works; or were they physically unfit for ordinary labour.
65. If special relief measures for artisans were taken, were they successful from the point of view of (a), relief (b) economy; and does your experience lead you to consider that more might have been done in this respect, under direct official or with official assistance.
66. What measures were taken to prevent mortality of cattle and with what success.
67. Were any operations undertaken for the supply of compressed grass to tracts suffering from scarcity of fodder

GRATUITOUS RELIEF.

68. How were dependants relieved—
(a) on large public works,
(b) on small village works,
in cash or uncooked grain or with cooked food?
69. Statistics have been called for, but which of the recognized forms of gratuitus relief was most employed in your district, and on what grounds was it chosen.
70. Did the distribution of village relief in your district go beyond the classes mentioned in paragraph 161 of the report of the Famine Commission of 1880? If so, were the recipients of gratuitous relief selected by persons with local knowledge or were they admitted to relief because they complied with some test such as eating cooked food. Please enumerate the tests, if any, by which admission to gratuitous relief was restricted.
71. How many poor houses were open in your district, and when were they opened. What classes of people most frequented them and were the numbers ever large?
72. Were poor houses used as depots for vagrants and immigrants? and were persons who refused to work on relief works sent to poor houses as punishment?
73. Were measures taken periodically to weed out the poor houses and send houses and send people to their homes or to relief works.
74. Statistics have been called for but how many kitchens were opened in your district, (a) before and (a) after the rains broke. What radius was a kitchen expected to serve.
75. What ration was provided and how often were meals distributed, and at fixed or varying times. Were people compelled to feed on the premises or were they allowed to take food away.
76. Was any limit of distance from relief works fixed, within which civil kitchens could not be opened, or were civil kitchens opened close to relief works.
77. Was admission to kitchens free or restricted; and if restricted, what was the method of selection for admission.
78. What castes of cooks were employed. Was any reluctance to take cooked food shown by any classes and at any stage; and if so what stage?
79. What presons were in charge of kitchens; what supervision and check was exercised over them,
80. Were cheap grain shops opened; if so for what classes and how was admission to their benefit regulated. Was this form of relief successful and what did it cost.
81. Did cheap grain shops in any way discourage the importation of grain; or did they affect general prices.
82. To what extent was land revenue in your district (a) suspended, (b) remitted?
83. Upon what system were such remissions or suspensions based? were they upon crop failure solely, or was the general capacity of the individual to pay also taken into account; and in the latter case, how, and by whom and upon whose information was that general capacity determined?
84. At what stage were suspensions and remissions determined; after or before collection of revenue began?
85. In zemindari tracts did suspensions or remissions of rent follow automatically upon suspensions and remissions of revenue? If only part of the revenue of a village (or estate) was suspended, who decided what cultivators should receive remissions or suspensions?
86. Did you observe any facts tending to show that sufficient relief by suspension or remission of revenue had not been given, or that such relief had been abused or had failed to reach the right persons?

GENERAL.

87. If the number of persons in receipt of relief in your district at any time exceeded 15 per cent. of the population affected, please state briefly the reason for it.
88. Does your experience lead you to consider that relief was at any particular period excessive or defective, and what are the grounds of your opinion?
89. To what classes generally did the people in receipt of relief belong; did they include proprietors State ryots, occupancy tenants, and other tenants with security of tenure, and, if so, to what extent?
90. In your experience were people more ready to come on relief than in former famines, and if so, to what is this readiness attributable?
91. Did facts come to your notice indicating a contraction of private credit, or a reluctance of the people to exhaust their own resources before accepting State relief;
92. Do you consider that the tests of the Code are sufficient to prevent persons not in need of relief from seeking it;
93. If you consider the tests of the Code are insufficient, what further tests would you propose; Or do you consider any method of selection for admission to relief to be practicable;
94. What system of registration of births and deaths is followed;
95. Where statistics show a very high mortality, how far is that attributable to diseases connected with unsuitable or insusufficient food?
96. How far was an impure or insufficient water-supply a cause of increased mortality, and what measures were taken to improve or extend the water supply? Was permanganato of potash used to disinfect wells and other sources of water supply, and, if so, at what intervals of time?
97. What special sanitary arrangements were made:—
(a) on works;
(b) at poor-houses;
(c) at kitchens;
and were they sufficient? Who supervised them
98. Was there a regular inspection of the grain shops on the works, and did that inspection disclose the sale of inferior or unwholesome grain?
99. How far did the people supplement their food with wild products, and had the consumption of wild products any appreciable effect upon their health?
100. Did you observe much immigration from Native States. Roughly what proportion did such immigrants bear to the total number relieved?
101. What was the mortality among these immigrants compared with the mortality of the district and what was the effect of this mortality upon the death-rate of the district?
102. How were the orphans disposed of at the end of the famine? Were they made over to friends, caste people, native institutions or missionaries?
103. Have you any suggestions to make regarding the classification of the objects of the Charitable Relief Fund in paragraph 527 of the report of the Famine Commission of 1898? Can you suggest any improvement in the management of the fund?
104. Did you hear any complaints regarding the inability of the Railways to keep pace with the grain and fodder traffic to the districts? If so, please specify the nature of the complainants. Was the local price of food raised by any defects in railway carriage?
104(a). What arrangements were in force to keep you informed of the traffic in food grains, by rail, river and road? Were the statistics reliable? What proportion of the assumed consumption of the people was imported?
105. Did you hear any complaints from employers of private labour, agricultural or other, that owing to the attractions of relief works they experienced difficulty in obtaining labourers?
106. Has there been any change in the character of the crops sown of late years: Has the change taken the form of—
(a) an increase of double cropping;
(b) the substitution of food crops for more valuable crops or "vice versa":
107. Does the practice of paying wages in grain still prevail in your district. Is there any tendency to substitute a cash for a grain wage? Have cash wages risen in sympathy with the rise in prices?
108. To what extent have the provisions of the Famine Code been departed from. Please specify the departure. Were they justified in your experience?
109. Were Staff Corps Officers employed in supervision. And were officers of the Native Army and non-commissioned officers of the British Army employed in minor posts. Can you suggest any other source from which supervising officers can be drawn?
110. How far was non-official agency made use of during the famine. Was it successful? and is there scope for its extension?
111. Please trace with great care the effect upon.
(1) the number of people seeking relief,
(2) the death-rate,
of any changes in—
(a) the system of work (e.g., a change from Code task to payment-by-results system),
(b) the task
(c) the scale of wages,
(d) the mode of calculating fines,
(e) the tests of necessity (such as the insistence on a distance test, or compulsory residence, or the drafting to distant works),
and did these changes lead to disorganisation or wandering?
112. Has your experience shown that the massing of people on large works tends to disorganise family life, or to weaken social restraints, or to relax moral ties; If so, can you suggest any means connected with the class or organisation of relief works whereby these evils may be removed or mitigated?

THE JAINS AND THE LATE PROFESSOR MAX MULLER.

THE following letter of condolence was forwarded by Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani, the honorary secretary of the Cutchi Dassa Ossawal Jain Community, to Mrs. Max Muller, and the letter which follows this is the reply received from Mrs. Max Muller by Mr. Khimji H. Kayani:—

To Mrs. Georgina Max Muller, Oxford.

Madam,—It is with profound sorrow and inexpressible regret, I take up my pen to communicate to you the sympathetic feelings of our Jain community in consequence of the irreparable loss you have suffered in the death of your dearest partner-in-life and our most beloved and revered friend and well-wisher, the Rt. Hon. Prof. Max Muller, M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., P.C., etc. India owes much to him in the literary career and for the translations of the ancient Sanskrit lore and for the expounding of its philosophies and rendering the whole Sanskrit into such beautiful and elegant style in English, his name will be indelibly stamped on the minds of the rising generation.

Our Jains are much indebted to Prof. Max Muller for his several publications in the series of the "Sacred Books of the East," such as "Kalpa Sutra," "Acharanga Sutra," "Uttrathayan Sutra," "Sugnag Sutras," &c. It was he who by his deep studies and researches in the Jain laboratory, had contradicted the statements of some superficial observers, as to Jainism having been sprung up from Buddhism and established by authentic proofs, that Jainism was the most ancient religion on the surface of the world.

I myself had the good fortune of corresponding with him directly on some mis-interpreted verses of translations in the "Acharanga Sutra" and he had the kindness, after a long and careful enquiry, to condescend to cause due alterations made in the said translations.

Prof. Max Muller's name has become a household word to us. He is engraven on our hearts and he stands continually in our memory. By his deep and sound learning, his minute knowledge of Sanskrit and other learned languages, he endeared himself to all nations. We viewed him in the light of one of the greatest Jain sages and advocates.

Most respected Madam, we sympathise with you, with sincere grief and condole with you for this hopeless loss with our heart and soul, and share with you the pinching sorrows for the shock suffered.

7, Norham Gardens, Oxford, England, 9th Dec.

Dear Sir,—I beg you to lay before the Jain community the expression of my deep gratitude for their touching message of sympathy in my great loss and for the affection they show to my dear husband's memory and sense of the good his works have done.

I thank you, for what you say from yourself. Such letters of sympathy do help me in my great bereavement.—Believe me, Dear Sir, Yours sincerely,

GEORGINA MAX MULLER.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, December 28.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F D Couchman, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways offig Asst Secy to the Gov of India, P W D is granted six months furlough.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The late Capt H J Hare, R E, D Supdt, 2nd grade, Survey of India Dept, was granted medical leave for 52 days.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr A J Ollenbach are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

Mr K Cootiah is appointed to be an Asst Comr in Coorg, with effect from the 1st Oct 1900.

The services of Mr R A E Castle, Dist Supt of Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Burma.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the Bhumibar Brahmen College at Muzaffarpur to the Calcutta University in arts up to the B A Standard.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the Pramotha Manmatha College at Tangail to the Calcutta University in arts up to the F A Standard.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bt Col H C E Lucas, Staff Corps, Asst Comry Genl, 1st class Bombay List, to be Comry Genl. Major R J Carter, Staff Corps, Asst Comry Genl, 3rd class, Bombay List, to be Asst Comry Genl, 2nd class, with effect from the 12th Dec 1900, vice Col G Cobbe, Staff Corps, vacated on completion of tenure of appointment.

Major C C Tennant, Staff Corps to be Asst Comry Genl, 3rd class, with effect from the 2nd Oct 1897. Capt C H Beville, Staff Corps to be Asst Comry Genl, 3rd class, with effect from the 14th Dec 1900.

STAFF CORPS

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut Henry Clare Duncan, Durham Light Infy, Offig Double Company Officer 30th Regt (5th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infy, Dated 2nd Nov 1900. Lieut Aubrey Vickers, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infy, Double Company Officer, 24th Regt of Madras Infy, Dated 18th Nov 1900. Lieut Charles Elliot, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infy, Double Company Officer, 23rd (or Wallajahbad) Regt of Madras (Light) Infy. Dated 18th Nov 1900.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned Major is granted the temporary rank of Lieut.-Col whilst serving as regimental Commandant Indian Army:—Algernon Henry Walmer—18th Nov 1900.

Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned Capt is granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as regimental Commandant or Second-in-Command, Indian Army:—Lionel Norton Herbert—18th Nov 1900.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Secy of State for India:—Commander W Ave, Royal Indian Marine (m o) for two months. Lieut R G Devenish, Royal Indian Marine (p s) for 13 days. Engineer A Bonny, Royal Indian Marine (p s), for ten days.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 2s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

(*Concluded from page 4.*)

held, in order to learn the wishes of all parties concerned, and to explain the nature of the project. At last all was ready. The rayats gladly welcomed the proposal; the village money-lenders agreed to cooper

NOW READY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1901.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

Under the Patronage of
T. E. LORD & LADY NORTHCOTE.
BURLESQUE
'JEHANGIR
THE MAGNIFICENT"
UP TO DATE.
NEW SONGS. NEW DANCES.
NEW DRESSES. NEW SCENERY.
30 performers.
22nd, 24th and 29th JANUARY, 1901.
Reserved Seats Rs. 3.
PLAN AT MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co. Ld.;

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
PIANOFORTES for Pupils.
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Cash prices lower than London Cash prices. Astonishing but nevertheless a fact.
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A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 31

THE markets being closed to day on account of the New Year holidays, we have no items of information to report, and there are also no telegrams to hand through Reuter's Agency, the last published information being up to Saturday inclusive.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Avala, 2,388 tons, Commander F W Langworthy, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Croydon, 2410 tons, Commander W Butler, which arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Calcutta, 19th December, brought a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer, Maroa, 4151 tons, Commander A Adams, which arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Calcutta, 18th December, brought a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Terrier, 1,108 tons, Commander G N Kempiard which arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Bankok, 12th December, via Singapore, brought a cargo of timber.

THE steamer Ettrickdale, 2464 tons, Commander J R Stewart, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Glasgow, 29th November, via Liverpool with a cargo and Mr Aroa Sanft as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Beswada, 3,270 tons, Commander K W Peck, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, 9th December, via coast ports, brought a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE Japan Mail Steamship Co's steamer Hiroshima Maru, 2,635 tons, Commander S Yoshizawa, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Yokohama, 29th November, brought a general cargo, 4 cabin and 35 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Kohinur, 1915 tons, Commander W S Corran, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Calcutta, 6th December, via Coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr Liethway and 22 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Coromandel, 2,783 tons, Captain A W Vibert, cleared yesterday for Shanghai with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr S P Solomon, Mr J Saoole, Mr V S Mawson Mr Moran and Infant.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Kohinur s	Corran	Calcutta Dec 6
,,	Atlantian s	(Transt) Wallace	Cape Town Dec 5

DEPARTURES

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Avala s	Langworthy	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—
Steamer Imperatrix, Bellen for Trieste, &c.
,, Coromandel, Vibert for China.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday.
Steamer Valleta for London.
,, Hiroshima Maru for China, &c.

DIVINE SERVICE.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
NEW YEAR'S DAY.
Celebration of the Holy Eucharist, 8-30 a.m. (Madras Time)

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
FESTIVAL OF THE CIRCUMCISION.
Jan. 1st, 7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
New Year's Day.—Service at 11 a.m.

BOMBAY RACES.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING, Saturday 5th January 1st Entries closed on Monday, 31st December 1900 at 7 p.m.

The New Years Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr G Hunter's, ch aus g Kettledrum aged.
Mr Murdoch's, b aus g Spark.
Mr London's, b aus g Planet.
Mr T L Robert's, b e g Cardon, 6 years.
Mr W Moran's, br aus m Chuprohnjat aged.
Mr K O S's, b aus g Antwerp aged.
Messrs G K and D D's, bl aus g Rob.
The World Stakes—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr S C P's, ch a h Orator.
Mr Farmer's, ch a h Expert 13 3.
Mr Farmer's, b a h Beeram 14 1-2.
Mr Faraj bin Saaad's, g a h Farban 14 1-2.
Mr Lyndon's, g a h Poocas 13 3.
Mr Ebrahim Amer's, b a h Nuget 6 years.
Mr S A Wahed's, b a c Crusader.
Mr D M's, ch a h Lord Roberts 13 3 1-2.
Mr D M's, b a h Imperial aged.
Mr G K and D B's, ch a h Manchester.
Mr G K and D D's, b a h Misgin.
H H Maharaja Holker's, bl a h Sherwood aged.
The Jebu Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr Abdoolali Lookmanjee's, g a h Hoosanee 14.
Mr A R Amer's b a h Cyprus, 6 years.
Mr Ebrahem Amer's, b a h White Oats aged.
Mr A M Amer's, b a h Gonolphin, 5 years.
Mr D M's, b a h Naikban.
Mr Abdoolla Tamtim's, b a h Lawrense, 6 years.
The Cumballa Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr S C P's, b a h Leader 13 3.
Mr S C P's b a h Advocate 13 2 1-2.
Mr Fisoner's, ch a h Governor 13 2 3-4.
Mr Lyndon's, g a h Photoos 13 3.
Messrs A M Amer and Gowanjee's, b a h Oriental 13 2 1-2.
Captain G Moore's, b ch m Cosy 13 3.
Mr S A Wahed's, g a h Arbed 13 3 1-4.
Mr Ali bin Talib's, br a h Plebeian 13 3 1-3.
Messrs G K and D D's, g a h Dispute 13 3.
Messrs G K and D D's, ch a h Muktar 13 2.
The New Comers' Plate—Distance 1-2 Mile.
Mr Ebrahim Amer's, b a h Spectator 13 2 1-2.
Mr A M Amer's g a h Grey mist 11 13 2 1-4.
Mr B's, b a h Budhoo 13 2 3-4.
Mr Baidrey's, ch a h Boy 13 2 1-2.
Mr Abdul Mohsen Jewseer's, g a h Jessoor 13 3.
Mr Abdulali Lookmanjee s g a h Jowar 13 2.
Mr Tanur Mahomed H Cosman's, g a h Silver Jubilee 13 3.
Messrs H Vishram and A Nanji's, g a h Victory 13 3.
The Little Water Plate—Distance 1-2 Mile.
Mr Nazer Beg's, bl aus m Investment 14.
Mr Farmer's, ch aus m Tucker 13 2.
Captain Moore's, ch aus m Golden Girl 13 3 1-4.
Mr K O S's, ch aus m Barbar a 14.
Mr G Hunter's, ch aus m May By Invermay 13 2 1-2.
Messrs G K and D D's, ch e m Marguerite 13 3.
The Welter Plate—Distance 1-2 Mile.
Mr Farmer s, ch a h Expert 13 3.
Mr Farmer's, ch a h Transvaal 13 1.
Mr Ardin A Essajee's, g a h Jupiter 13 1 3-4.
Major Cooran's, ch a h Scora 13 3 3-4.
Mr B's, g a h Nubia 13 1.
Mr H A Willis ch a h Minden 14.
Mr M D Wood's, b a h Silvertail 13 3 1-4.
Mr D M's, g a h Buktawar 13 3.
Second Entries close on Tuesday, 1st January, 1901, at 7 p m

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE.

THE annual report on the Post Office for 1899-00 shows that 509 millions of postal articles (exclusive of money orders) were dealt with, an increase of thirty-two millions. The greatest increase was in postcards, which rose by 17 millions, while letters increased by over 11 millions. As regards correspondence with the United Kingdom there was a slight increase in letters and postcards, and an increase of 800,000 in newspapers and packets. The net financial result was a profit of Rs. 20,60 000, as compared with Rs. 21,25 000 in 1898, and Rs 18,75,000 in 1897. The good services rendered by Mr. Stewart Wilson, Postmaster-General, Punjab, and Mr. Doran, Deputy Director-General, are brought to notice, while the other officers mentioned for good work are Mr. O'Shea (Behar), Mr. Monk (Madras), Rai Daulat Ram Bahadur (Simla), Mr. Van Someren (Kashmir), Mr. D M. Lalkaka (Chattisgarh), Mr. Stuart (Simla), and Mr. Connor (Moulmein).

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 30th December, 1900.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29·888
Temperature of the Air	degree 78·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·2
Dew Point	71·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·79
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degree 83·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·0
General Directions of wind*	WNW, SSE, SE, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 163

* From midnight to midnight.
N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 1st December, 1900.

Description.	1900.	1899.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	1,130	1,130	—	—	—	—
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers						
Parcels, &c.	41,463	63,454	...	18,991	...	45,297
Goods	1,67,280	1,63,361	2,919	—	6,42,687	—
Other earnings	4,431	12,612	..	8,181	—	62,261
Total for week	2,16,174	2,41,327	—	25,153	...	—
Aggregate ...	35,59,753	30,24,624	...	—	5,35,129	—

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LATOUCHE—December 18, Srinagar, Kashmir, the wife of T D LaTouche, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LAWRENSON—BUTLER—December 22 at the Catholic Cathedral, Armenian St., Madras, by the Most Rev Archbishop Colgan, D D., Captain Thomas George Pasley Lawrenson, 6th Regiment Madras Infantry, son of the late Richard Charles Pasley Lawrenson, Fleet Surgeon, Royal Navy, to Louisa Mary, eldest daughter af Colonel J W S Butler, Indian Staff Corps, of Roslin, Terenure Rd, Dublin.

DEATHS.

SMITH—December 17 at Fyzabad, Hilda Margery, infant daughter of Mr and Mrs Moncrieff Smith, aged five weeks.
DAVIDSON—December 28, at Bandikui, Rajputana, Ruth Elizabeth Nora, the infant daughter of Mr and Mrs Davidson.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

OSTERMAYER—Dec. 30, at Malabar Hill, the wife of G. Ostermayer, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

JEEWANJI—Dec. 31, at Cumballa Hill, next to Kemp, & Co., Hormasji Jeewanji, Government Contractor, late partner of Messrs. F. Rowland and Co. and Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy. Funeral this morning at 8 o'clock.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1901.

THE list of principal honours in the New Year's List is a short one. Of those decorated Sir Edwin Collen and Captain Goodridge are the officials, to whom largely belongs the credit of the speedy despatch of the Indian Contingents to South Africa and China. Famine services are recognised in Guzerat in the person of Mr. Lely, in the North-West Provinces in Mr. Miller, in Rajputana in Mr. Irwin and Major Dunlop-Smith and in the Central Provinces in Mr. Standen, while work on the frontier receives a share of the decorations in the honours conferred on Sir A. F. D. Cunningham, Commissioner of Peshawar; Lieutenant-Colonel Peile, Inspector-General of Police in Burma; and Major Toch, Commandant, Lushai Hills Military Police. Mr. James, late Commissioner of Sind, and Mr. Rivaz have distinguished themselves in general administration, while the decoration conferred on Mr. Soulsbys recalls the latter's services to India as Secretary to the Mansion House Famine Fund.

PERSIA comes to the front with the new century. Reuter tells us that the Russian Government has decided to appoint immediately a Consul at Bushire and will establish, in March next, a regular line of Russian steamers between Odessa and the Persian Gulf, and encourage Russian trade actively in Southern Persia. The explanation of this is that Russian manufacturers hope to obtain great benefit from the new edict of the Shah of Persia by which duty on goods, whether entering by land or by sea, is equalised. Hitherto all goods entering by land from the North had to pay higher duty than goods entering through the Persian Gulf, which circumstance, of course, militated against the success of Russian manufacturers. To counteract this Russian bounties were granted with the result given in the report of Colonel Temple, the British Consul-General, to which we referred at some length a few days ago. Illustrating the Bear's grip on Persia the Consul-General gives figures which showed, particularly with regard to the regions adjoining Afghanistan and our own territory, that the trade inclines more and more to Russia. In 1895-96 imports into Meshed from India, via Bombay and Bandar Abbas, were valued at £199,167, in 1899-1900 they amounted to £142,099, this figure being an increase of £18,000 on that of 1898. From Russian Territory the imports in 1895-96 were £86,929 and by 1899-1900 had more than doubled (£178,708). Exports to India in 1895 were valued at £22,269, and in 1899 at £42,466. To Russia in 1895, £67,889, and in 1899, £147,075. Last year the imports from Russian territory increased by £15,386. This increase was due chiefly to the bounties granted by the Russian Government to Russian traders, and the proximity of the railway in Transcaspia. The import of Russian loaf sugar increased from £33,676 to £56,969. It is impossible for any other sugar to compete with it under existing circumstances, and the artificial export created by the bounty system. The export of kerosene oil increased from £3,492 to £9,393, owing to the great production of this commodity at Baku, cheap transit by rail to the Persian frontier, and the grant of a bounty.

A correspondent, writing in the leading German trades paper, the other day, accurately described the present commercial condition of Persia. As he pointed out importation into Persia by the sea-route has not progressed during late years; that of arms, cotton goods, loaf sugar, candles, drugs, porcelain goods, matches, etc., decreased last year; while there was an increase in the importation of provision, tea, copper, indigo, woollen goods, glass-ware, petroleum, yarn, and hardware. Hitherto, English influence predominated, especially in Southern Persia. Of the £4,000,000, at which the value of the imports into Persia was estimated, about £1,000,000 came, via Bushire, of which £985,000 were contributed by Great Britain. Since fully ten years ago, that is since the opening of the Karun river, Russia and England have competed to reach Teheran from the Caspian Sea, and from the Persian Gulf, in which the first-named power through her great energy has made such a start that it will hardly ever be recovered by any other power. If Russia once opens Northern Persia as far as Teheran, observes the correspondent referred to, it will acquire a claim to extend her influence also to Southern Persia. This is where the tug-of-war begins. Colonel Temple's experience has taught him that English goods are universally more appreciated by the people than Russian goods, but that British goods are hampered in Northern Persia by the difficulty of transport from the South. Yet thus far, despite the bounties, we have been able to hold our own fairly well. But the Consul-General viewed the renewal of Russian activity with alarm even before the announcement of the new edict was made. Russia was bound to make a move in some direction and the Shah's edict points the, which is calculated to be least troublesome and most profitable. The report of the Consul-General at St. Petersburg reveals the fact that the value of the bulk of the European trade of Russia in 1899 is estimated by the Russian Customs Department at £127,088,068; a decrease compared with 1898 of £8,019,432, equal to 6·3 per cent. Exports are represented by £63,922,443, and imports at £63,165,625. As compared with 1898, exports decreased £11,408,807; imports increased £3,389,375. The bulk of the Asiatic trade of Russia on the other hand was £15,777,921, or £1,238,126 in excess of 1898. Even comparing the combined bulk of the European and Asiatic trade of Russia in 1899 with that of 1898 a decrease in it took place to the extent of £6,781,306. That Russia should seek further to develop her Asiatic trade was obvious.

In order that her manufacturers shall have the utmost possible benefit an imperial intimation has been communicated to the Chief Administration for ship-building and equipments with regard to the Government yards and warehouses at the port of Kronstadt, that no more orders are to be sent abroad. Acting in the spirit, and to the very letter of the Czar's orders, the above Administration also looks upon orders taken by Russian agents or manufacturers, and fitted by goods that originally came from abroad, as foreign. In future, any person obtaining contracts for the supply of machinery, mechanical parts, materials and the like, to the Kronstadt Arsenal, will have to give an undertaking that the goods contracted for shall be solely of Russian origin and manufacture. Clearly then Russia is resolved to recover lost ground, and in that she is merely doing what Britain would do under similar circumstances. Raising an outcry and shrieking against the Bear will not turn him back. The point to secure is that while gaining ground to compensate him for losses in Europe, he shall take none of ours. Our Consular representatives have not slumbered at their posts and Colonel Temple in his recent communication to the Association of Chambers of Commerce indicated the solution of the problem of how successfully to cope with Russian competition. He advised the construction of a railway from Quetta to Seistan and on to Meshed. The opening of the Quetta-Nushki trade route doubtless gave us an advantage over Russia, and it will continue to do so while she brings her merchandise through Transcaspia. But as soon as the new line starts running we are on a par—or we should be—but for the bounty system. Let no time be lost therefore in constructing the line suggested by Colonel Temple. It may follow the Quetta-Nushki trade route. But we incline to the opinion that a line should run from Bandar Abbas to meet the Quetta line at or north of Chamag and so eventually run through Nasratabad to Meshed. Of such a line Lord Curzon in his work on Persia wrote in strong commendation. But all that he said and all the attractions of the scheme from a commercial point of view have been represented very fully and very clearly before those who have the power of constructing such a line, and if Russia attains a permanent commercial ascendancy over Great Britain in Persian territory our country will only have itself to blame.

A USEFUL little book on "Soldiers' Training" has been written by Major H. De B. Hovell of the Worcestershire Regiment. Many of the observations it contains were written, the author tells us, before the present war in South Africa began, and the remainder are the result of experience before the enemy. Plevna, he observes, showed the value of the spade, the profitable effects of extreme range rifle fire, and the strength of defenders armed with breech-loaders, whilst the Tirah Campaign corroborated many lessons which the 1881 Transvaal war first taught those willing to learn. "For the future," he adds, "we shall have to spend as much time on individual training as has hitherto been wasted over battalion." It is with that end in view that Major Hovell has written his book, which be ginning with the preliminary instruction of the recruit after first leaving the barrack square, proceeds to give hints on the use of cover, extended order movements, entrenching, mutual support, retirements, patrols, scouts, infantry signals and other cognate matters. The value of a hand-book of this kind, no doubt, lies in its elementary character. But although the British soldier has been long unused to action on his own initiative it seems hardly necessary for the author to assume that "Tommy Atkins" has to be taught to exercise his natural intelligence in the most obvious directions. Referring to the handling of men by section commanders or non-commissioned officers Major Hovel, says that the words of command found in the Drill Book are not intended for section leading over rough ground. Section commanders are somewhat unnecessarily urged to get into the way of directing their men by short clear commands in their own language. And in support of this instruction we are given the following illustration:—"For instance, a group of men lying down are required to take cover behind some rocks to the right front. Instead of their commander saying 'advance right incline, halt,' he should order his men to 'Take cover behind those rocks,' pointing towards them; or if under fire, as he would want fire to be kept up while the movement was being made, he would say, 'move behind those rocks;' man by man, open fire when you get there, keep on firing until it is time for you to move." That piece of instruction seem to be superfluous for he would be a poor "non-com.," who in the situation described did not naturally direct his men in briefer, clearer and more emphatic terms than are contained in the drill-book or this new guide to soldiering. Major Hovell's book, however, contains a great deal of useful suggestion as to the lines on which the training of the soldier should be directed. The suggestions are not any the less valuable for being of the order that a layman would consider ought to have been long ago apparent to those who are responsible for the making of our soldiers.

ONE paragraph of interest in the resolution on the annual report of Mr. Giles, the Director of Public Instruction in this Presidency, is that in which reference is made to the enlargement of the Deccan College. Mr. Giles quoted some remarks by Mr. Principal Selby in regard to the need of greater accommodation for resident students. In one term over a hundred applicants had to be refused admission owing to want of room. This difficulty, is, however, to be shortly met, for it is observed that the Governor-in-Council will be prepared, as soon as the state of the provincial finances permits, to consider the question of increasing the accommodation. It is, apparently, not anticipated that this matter will be long delayed for the Public Works Department are to be requested to prepare a plan and estimate of the cost of the necessary addition to the college buildings. Regarding the condition of education in the Presidency it is observed with regret that since 1895-96, the last year of general prosperity in this part of India, the number of primary schools for boys has decreased by 443 and the pupils attending them by 63,849. Last year, of course, the famine conditions caused a falling-off in the attendance but it is regarded as matter for surprise that a decrease was not more marked than was actually the case. Bearing in mind, however, the decline in primary schools during the last five years the Governor-in-Council makes the observation that in present circumstances any detailed consideration of the statistics of primary education would be unprofitable. Regarding the College of Science, it is stated that only six students out of 316 took the science course last year. The creation of a degree in agriculture by the University caused the number of students of agriculture to increase from two to thirteen. The Government High Schools come in for commendation in the review and it is observed with satisfaction that the working of the Law School in Bombay has been improved by the reforms that have been introduced.

THE prosperity of Burma during last year is indicated by a rise in the income tax payments. The total sum collected was over ten and-a-half lakhs, the actual increase over the amount of the previous year being Rs. 37,437. The collections which were the highest on record for the province represented an increase of income among the assessed classes amounting to Rs. 15,70,000. The general prosperity of Burma was also reflected in the contribution of 2½ lakhs towards the relief of famine in India, while other public objects received substantial monetary help. The principal increases in the payments of income-tax were on account of company profits and in the amount derived from sources other than salaries, companies and interest on securities. The companies paid Rs. 1,02,640, or Rs. 14,307 more than in the preceding year. This improvement is ascribed to a trade revival, in which the shipping, trading and bazaar companies chiefly benefited. In regard to the tax on "other sources" the number of assessees rose from 15,153 to 15,267 and while the initial demand was considerably lower than in 1898-99 the final demand realised Rs. 12,375, more than in the preceding period. More persons also paid on account of salaries and there was an increase in the number of firms who directly collected the tax from their employes. In the districts of Thongwa and Myangmya there was a falling-off in the receipts, this being set down to bad trade and losses suffered by paddy brokers. But as other districts were more fortunate and the year was one of general prosperity the Lieutenant-Governor, says the official Review, is inclined to think that undue leniency in assessments in these two districts may have had a share in causing the decline of local receipts.

WITH this morning's issue we distribute our customary sheet almanac for the New Year.

IT is notified that his Excellency the Governor, accompanied by her Excellency Lady Northcote the Right Honourable the Earl of Jersey, the Countess of Jersey, the Lady Beatrice Villiers, Colonel R. Owen, Military Secretary, Mr. C. H. Hill, I.C.S. Private Secretary, Colonel A.E.J. Croly, R.A.M.C. Medical Officer, and Captain J. G. Greig, A.D.C., will leave Victoria Terminus at 8-30 a.m. on 9th inst. and arrive at Nasik Road Station at 1-14 p.m. the same day, and proceed to Nasik. The party will leave Nasik Road Station at 11-35 a.m. on 11th January and arrive at the Victoria Terminus at 4 p.m.

THE P. & O. Company's s.s. Caledonia with the outward Mails of 21st instant left Aden at 2 a.m on Monday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

THE Revenue and Financial Departments are now carefully considering questions connected with proposals for agricultural banks in India.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I Railway, for the week ending 8th December 1900, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1899 of 24,795 maunds and Rs. 21,969 in the earnings.

MR. DOBBIE, Deputy Comptroller-General, succeeds the late Mr. Hesketh Bigge, as Accountant-General, Madras. Mr. Brereton succeeds Mr. Dobbie and Mr. F. J. Atkinson becomes Comptroller of Indian treasuries.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Corporation to be held on the 7th January, the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta will move that in accordance with the resolution of Government Mr. S. Rebsch, M.I.C.E., be appointed President of the Corporation for the remainder of the year 1900-1901.

THE "Mahratta" writes:—"Mr. Chandavarkar's election to the chair of the Congress was unjustifiable as setting a very bad example of the most important non-official honour in the country being bestowed upon one who was inconstant and untrue to the Congress both in thought and deed."

THE Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces Bombay Command, will arrive from Poona at the Victoria Terminus Station at 5 p.m. (local time) on Wednesday, the 2nd instant. The arrival of the Lieutenant-General Commanding will be private. A salute of 15 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 5 p.m. on the 2nd inst., to announce the arrival of the Lieutenant-General Commanding.

RE-INOCULATION is about to be commenced in the old plague infected area in the Jullundur district. It is hoped that this will ensure any further recrudescence of the plague being of the very mildest type. The fact that so far the recrudescence has not been of a serious character is attributed to the thoroughness with which the first inoculations were made, nearly every person in the infected villages having undergone the operation.

BY the s. s. Atlantian, which bought Lumsden's Horse, Captain Patterson, 5th Bengal Cavalry, returned to India. Captain Paterson, a former A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy, it will be remembered, went in charge of the horses on the s. s. Faltala, contributed by Native States for service in the war in South Africa. By assiduous attention to his duty, Captain Patterson succeeded in landing his horses without a single casualty and thus established a record.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor, Chancellor of the Punjab University, has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the said University:—Colonel J.B. Hutchinson, Governor of the Aitchison College, Lahore; Mr. W. R. H. Merk, C.I.E. Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent of the Derajat Division; Lala Bhowani Das, M.A., Extra Assistant Settlement Officer; Khan Sahib Ghulam Muhammad Hussain Khan, Kazi of Delhi.

CONSIDERABLE damage is still being caused in country Tyrone by a bog slide. The mass began to move on the 10th ult. but heavy rains vastly accelerated its progress. It came within a mile of the small town of Castlefinn, and as the moving slime covers an area of forty acres, and is believed in places to be thirty or forty feet deep, the inhabitants removed their goods in a panic. Roads had been rendered impassable, and water-courses swallowed up.

RENEWED CONSIDERATION OF AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

WHEN WILL SOMETHING PRACTICAL BE DONE?

[BY SIR W. WEDDERBURN, BART.]

In the recent debate at Simla on the Punjab Alienation of Land Bill, Sir Edward Law, on behalf of the Government of India, announced that a Conference will shortly be held in Calcutta to consider the question of agricultural banks as a remedy for excessive rural indebtedness in India. He stated that the Conference will consist "of a few people who are specially qualified to speak on the subject, and to look at it with regard to Indian conditions"; and he expressed a hope that they will be able to propose measures which will benefit peasant proprietors throughout India. Thus writes Sir William Wedderburn, in an article in the January number of the 'Asiatic Quarterly". He proceeds:—

I welcome this intimation as far as it goes; but trust that something will be done beyond mere consideration of the subject. This subject has been spoken on, and written on, and looked at from every point of view for the last twenty-five years. In the mean time the unhappy rayat lies crushed and paralyzed by his load of debt; while two terrible famines have passed over India, finding in him a ready victim. When will something practical be done?

Sir E. Law did not in any way indicate the lines upon which Government propose to proceed. But it may be presumed that they will in the main be guided by two important documents, in which official experience has been embodied after very exhaustive inquiry. I mean (1) the Despatch of May 31, 1834 from the Viceroy in Council to the Secretary of State for India, in which the establishment of a pioneer bank was proposed; and (2) the reports of Mr. Nicholson, of the Madras Civil Service, who in 1892 was placed on special duty for the purpose of inquiring into the possibility of introducing a system of agricultural or other land banks. Let us ascertain from these documents what conclusions have already been arrived at and what foundations now exist upon which the approaching Conference may build.

I will take first Mr. Nicholson's reports (of 1895 and 1899), as being the latest official pronouncement on the subject; and I find that, as the keynote of his recommendations, he has chosen the motto "Solvitur ambulando"—practical experiments must be made in the different provinces;

NO GENERAL SCHEME IS POSSIBLE IN INDIA;

and legislation must be directed to fostering and developing the special methods found locally suitable. He complains that "correspondents and others appear to expect some all-embracing scheme by which banks would be made to spring up throughout the land." But he declares that this is precisely what is impossible; that no such thing has ever succeeded in Europe or elsewhere; that hundreds of cut-and-dry schemes have from time to time been proposed; but that since the days of Frederick the Great not one has ever succeeded. I trust therefore that the approaching Calcutta Conference will take warning, and not entangle itself in any cut-and dry schemes of an all—embracing kind; nor countenance any further general inquiry for the discovery of such. What is wanted is to stop academic discussion, and to begin practical work at once, directed to actual needs. Mr. Nicholson has rightly stated that the rayat's "first desire and his first need are to get rid of debt, and to keep out of debt, to borrow cheaply for current needs, and to repay conveniently"; and he urges that local experiments should be initiated in requirements may best be met. As an example of such experiments he refers to the Madras "Nidhis," or Local Loan Funds, regarding which he says that "had a favourable law and due supervision been in existence during the last twenty years, these Nidhis would have attained a tenfold development." According to Mr. Nicholson the duty of Government is to give sympathetic and effective support to such efforts; but the initiative should come from the people themselves and their local leaders. Unfortunately an all-absorbing bureaucracy does not produce an atmosphere favourable to private enterprise. Nevertheless Mr. Nicholson's chief hope lies in the work of reformers and enthusiasts among the Indians themselves, men of the type of Raiffeisen in Germany and Luzzatti in Italy, who believe in banks, and in the reform of rural credit, who are seriously interested in the economic and moral advancement of the rayats, who dwell amongst them and are of the people . . . and yet by their intelligence, prescience, and energy, are above the people." And he concludes by saying that the whole of his report might be summed up in the two words,

"FIND RAIFFEISEN!"

The practical recommendations of Mr. Nicholson amount therefore to this: In each province find pioneers for the work among Indians of experience and public spirit; get them to establish experimental banks suited to the local needs of the cultivators; and give to these pioneer enterprises all reasonable State support, whether legislative, administrative, or financial. Let us now turn to the Government of India Despatch of May, 1834, already referred to, and see how far these recommendations were then fore-stalled, and acted upon. We shall find that the course indicated was followed, almost to the letter, by the Viceroy in Council of that day; and although, on account of difficulties raised in London by the India Office, the project was not carried out, it still holds the field as the most complete expression by the Government of India of its views regarding agricultural banks.

The proposal contained in this Despatch was that a pioneer bank should be established by private enterprise in the Bombay Dekkhan, the locality selected being the Purandhar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate. The conditions were well chosen for an instructive experiment. For the Dekkhan rayat stands out prominently as a type of the peasantary throughout India, both in his characteristics and his misfortunes. Sturdy, frugal, and industrious, he has had many difficulties to contend with, including those of a rugged country and an uncertain rainfall. During the American cotton famine he enjoyed a brief gleam of prosperity; but after that things went from bad to worse, and he became hopelessly indebted to the village money lender. In 1875-76 the oppressions arising out of this indebtedness led to despairing agrarian outbreaks which had to be repressed by military force; and in 1879 a Relief Act was passed, intended to disarm his creditors; but nevertheless the recent famines found him in a ruined condition, which has resulted in infinite suffering and loss of life. His case is therefore full of warning and example; and important light will be thrown on the question before us if we reconsider briefly how in the Dekkhan rual credit became disorganized, and what was the nature of the remedial measures proposed in 1884 by the Government of India. Originally

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE RAYAT AND VILLAGE MONEY-LENDER

were friendly, and beneficial to all parties; for the custom was that the rayat owned the land and the cattle, and supplied the labour by himself and his family; while the money-lender maintained the whole party until the harvest became available, and provided cash to pay the Government assessment and all incidental expenses. The crop thus obtained was shared between the two at harvest time one share going to the rayat as the reward of his labour, and one share to the money-lender as the profit on his capital. Unfortunately this easy-going partnership was put an end to when, in accordance with English models, debt-courts were established in the rural districts; the order to ascertain, by actual experience, how these simple stringency and costliness of the procedure followed in these courts being quite unsuited to the customary conditions of Indian village life. By setting up this debt-collecting machinery a new and very sharp weapon was placed in the hands of the creditor. The high rates of interest, 12, 24, and 36 per cent., which were before to a great extent nominal, became now a stern reality; and the creditor, armed with a decree of the court, and attended by its bailiffs, became master of the situation, and was able to sell the rayat's land and house, and even consign him to a debtor's gaol. The process of the court became thus a sort of legalized torture, by means of which all that the rayat had was squeezed out of him, and he became the mere bond-slave of his creditor. The result was a bitter antagonism between the two classes, ending in a financial deadlock. On the one hand the rayat, sunk hopelessly in debt, lost all energy and enterprise; living from hand to mouth, a ready prey to famine; while on the other hand the business of the money-lender was paralyzed; he was afraid to make new advances, and unable to recover either the interest or the capital of his old loans.

THIS TOTAL DISORGANIZATION OF RURAL CREDIT

and consequent ruin throughout the Bombay Dekkhan, appealed for remedy alike to the philanthropist and the man of business; and accordingly in Poona, a centre of great intellectual activ

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE CAPE INVASION.

CAPTURE OF A BRITISH POST BY THE BOERS.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

The western invaders of Cape Colony were nearing Carnarvon when the approach of Delisle and Thorneycroft caused them to turn in the direction of Fraserburg. The pursuit is continuing.

The eastern invaders have separated into small parties.

General Clements is meeting with opposition on the road to Rustenburg.

The British have re-occupied Senekal.

Generals Knox and Boyes are preventing De Wet from breaking to the south.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, 30th, states that General Lyttleton reports that the Boers yesterday morning captured the British post at Helvetia. Our loss was about 50 killed and wounded and 200 prisoners.

Brigadier Kitchener reports that he is following with a small force in the track of the enemy.

Helvetia is a strong position on the Machadodorp-Lydenburg Railway and was held by a detachment of the Liverpools. A force from Belfast is proceeding to re-occupy it.

THE NEW ZEALAND CONTINGENT.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

Mr. Chamberlain has declined the services of the Maoris offered by New Zealand for South Africa.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE JOINT NOTE.

LI-HUNG-CHANG'S CONDITION.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

A telegram from Peking published in Paris semi-officially says that Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang are communicating to the Ministers an Edict of the Emperor, declaring that China accepts the Joint Note and authorising Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang to negociate, also asking for the suspension of hostilities.

They state that the Emperor is anxious to accelerate the negociations and wishes to return to Peking at the end of February.

Li-Hung-Chang is senile and paralyzed and not likely to participate in further negociations.

The Emperor of China's instructions are to agree fully to the Joint Note but to endeavour to get the best terms, particularly limiting the Legation Guards and to disarm and not destroy the Forts.

NEW HOWITZER BATTERIES.

Three new howitzer batteries will be formed at Aldershot by the 15th January.

THE SEDITION AT THE CAPE.

The "Daily Telegraph" publishes a message from Cape Town stating that a warrant of arrest has been issued against Dr. Le Water, an ex-Minister of the Cape Government. This is the commencement of a series of arrests heralding the extension of martial law.

THE ASHANTI WAR.

General Willcocks has wired that all the remaining Ashanti Chiefs have now surrendered.

THE AUSTRALIAN CABINET.

Advices from Sydney state that Mr. Barton has completed his Federal Cabinet, which includes Sir W. Lyne.

LORD DUFFERIN AND THE WHITAKER WRIGHT GROUP.

Lord Dufferin resigned the chairmanship of the companies got up by Mr. Whitaker Wright on receipt of the news of his son's wound.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, DEC. 31.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, with the English mails of the 21st instant, left here at two a.m., this morning, for Bombay.

INDIAN COAL FOR EGYPT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 31.

Messrs. Balmer and Lawrie have despatched a shipload of Bengal coal for use on the Egyptian railways, this being the furthest west that the Indian article has yet reached.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 29.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer s.s. Britannia arrived here this morning.

LONDON, DEC. 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Colquhoun arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, DEC. 29.

The Clan line steamer Clan Ranald arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday morning.

The German east Africa Line steamer Sultan, left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 29th ultimo, via Lamu and Mombassa.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno, from Bombay, arrived at Singapore on the 30th ult.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste, from Bombay, to Trieste arrived at Aden on the morning of the 30th ult.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Dominico Balduino left Aden for Bombay, on the 30th ult., at 6 p.m., and expected to arrive in Bombay early morning of the 5th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Sarats quiet.
Good Bhownuggar 4 10-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	105
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 1-8
Bar Silver	29 9-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THE NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, DEC. 31.

The New Year's Honours List is issued as follows :—

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order :—

To be K. C. S. I.—The Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz, Home Member of Council.

To be C.S.I.—The Hon'ble Mr. Lely, Commissioner, Bombay ; the Hon'ble Mr. Miller, Member North-West Provinces Council ; Mr. G. R. Irwin, late Resident, Jaipur ; and Mr. W. R. Bright, late Municipal Chairman, Calcutta.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Order :—

To be G. C. I. E.—Sir Edwin Collen, Member, Viceroy's Council, and Maharao Raja Sir Pagbulee Singh Bahadur of Bundi, Rajputana.

To be K. C. I. E.—The Hon'ble Mr. Cunningham Commissioner, Peshawar ; the Hon'ble Mr. James, late Chief Commissioner, Sind ; and His Excellency Colonel Galhardo, Governor-General of Portuguese-India.

To be C. I. E.—Mian Bhure Singh, of Chamba ; Captain Goodridge, Director of Indian Marine ; Lieutenant-Colonel Peile, Inspector-General, Burma Police ; Mr. Standen, Deputy Commissioner, Betul, C. P. ; Mr. H. A. Sim, Private Secretary to H. E the Governor of Madras ; Major Dunlop-Smith, late Famine Commissioner, Rajpatana ; Major Loch, Commandant, Lushai Military Police ; Mr. Fardunji Kuvarji, Executive Engineer, Allahabad ; Babu Kali Nath Mitter, Municipal Commissioner, Calcutta ; Mr. F. W. Latimer, Assistant Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy ; and Mr. W. Soulsbys, Private Secretary to the Lord Mayor of London.

NATIVE DISTINCTIONS.

His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer the following titles in the Bombay Presidency :—

The title of Khan Bahadur has been conferred on the following :—Saiyed Gul Muhammad Shah, Zamindar, Karachi District ; Kazi Siraj-ur-Rahman, Vice-President, Municipal Committee, Burhanpur and Khwaja Abdul Balli Khan of Gomedhar, Berar.

The title of Rao Bahadur has been conferred on the following:—Thakur Mangal Singh of Lawa, Rajputana ; Mr. Ramchandra Swami Malapur, Vice-President, Municipal Committee, Dharwar ; and Mr. Yeshwant Trimbak Mirikar, of Ahmednagar.

The title of Rai Bahadur has been conferred on the following :—Mr. Singhi Jawahir Chand, Diwan of Sirohi State, Rajputana ; Pandit Ram Krishna Pant, Superintendent, Ali Rajpur State, Central India ; and Pandit Waman Rao Bapuji, Superintendent, Jobat State, Central India Agency.

The title of Khan Sahib has been conferred on the following :—Haji Dur Muhammad Khan Langhani, Marri, Baluchistan ; and Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee, pensioned Agent, Commissariat Transport Department.

The title of Rao Sahib has been conferred on the following :—Mr. Malappa Basappa Warad, of Sholapur ; Mr. Shivram Mahadeo Namjoshi, President, Municipality Ratnagiri ; Mr. Babu Rao Dani, Malguzar, Raipur, Central Provinces ; Munshi Damodhar Lall, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere ; and Senior Hospital Assistant Laxumon Gopji Matkar, Bombay.

The title of Rai Sahib has been conferred on the following :—Mr. Mathura Parshad, Secretary, Municipal Committee, Chindwara, and Mr. Dasrathi Pujari, Tahsildar, Central Provinces.

THE KAISAR-I-HIND MEDALS.

The following are the Gold Medal recipients :—Brij Raj Singh, Zamindar of Khariar, Central Provinces ; Mr. Arthur Frederick Cox, Secretary of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund ; Mr. Archdale Earle, Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling ; Mr. Thomas William Holderness, Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture Department ; Rev. R. A. Hume, Missionary, American Mission, Ahmednagar ; Raja Jaswantsingh of Saibana, Central India ; Mr. Lalshankar Umiashankar Parvadi, Judge, Small Causes Court, Ahmedabad ; Dr. Arthur Neve, Church Missionary Society, Kashmir ; Rao Bahadur Pandit Sukhdeo Prasad, Member of the State Council, Marwar ; Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkins, Indian Medical Service, lately Special Medical Officer of Plague Operations, Bombay City ; Mr. Arthur Delaval Younghusband, Commissioner, Chattisgarh Division, Central Provinces ; and Captain Francis Edward Younghusband, Political Agent in Haraoti and Tonk, Rajputana.

The following are the Silver Medal recipients :—Lieutenant-Colonel Mathew Lorenz Bartholmeusly, Indian Medical Service, Bombay Presidency ; Captain Arthur Grant Bremner, Royal Engineers ; Mr. Chhote Lal, Assistant Settlement Officer, Chanda District ; Miss Alice Coorthorn ; Mrs. Charles Hutton Dawson, Kherwara, Rajputana ; Rai Bahadur Dhanpat Rai, Jaipur ; Lala Deonath Sahai, State Engineer of Barwani, Central India ; Rev. John Douglas, Missionary, Nagpur ; Lieutenant Holbrooke, 24th Bombay Infantry ; Lieutenant Jacob, 29th Bombay Infantry ; Rai Bahadur Seth Kastur Chand, of Bikaneer ; Mr. John Lang, Political Agent, Bhopal ; Mr. Charles Ernest Low, Settlement Officer, Bilaspur District, Central Provinces ; Seth Mallani Ram Gopal, of Nagpur, Marwar ; Khan Bahadur Barjorji Dorabji Patel of Quetta ; Major Robinson, Civil Surgeon, Bikaneer ; Rustomji Faridoonji, Deputy Commissioner, Akola District, Hyderabad Assigned Districts ; Rev. James Shepherd, Udaipur, Rajputana ; Miss Ellen Smith, Bombay ; Mr. George Edward Campbell Wakefield, of Tonk, Rajputana ; Mr. Malik Zorawar Khan, Palanpur Agency.

The following who have died in and from the famine would have been recommended for honours had they lived :—Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, Indian Medical Service, Residency Surgeon, Western Rajputana States ; Miss Buchanan, Zenana Mission, Jubbulpore ; Lala Jiwan Kishore, Tahsildar of Fattahabad, Hissar District ; Lieutenant Martin, 4th Bengal Cavalry, Ajmere ; Rev. W. Mulligan, Irish Presbyterian Mission, Panch Mahals, Bombay Presidency ; Right Reverend Bishop Pelvat, Roman Catholic Bishop, Nagpur ; Mr. Percy Earle Raven, Executive Engineer, Indore Division ; Mr. John Thomas Riley, Udaipur, Rajputana ; Rev. John Whitehouse, United Presbyterian Church of Scotland Mission, Alwar.

A NEW PUNKHA MOTOR.

Sir Edward Law, Finance Member, in conjunction with Major Mahon, R.A., is taking out a patent for a new punkha-pulling machine.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE 'VARSITY RUGBY MATCH.

THE LEG BEFORE RULE.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

Apart from its classic character and the old associations of a generation of men and of many generations of "Blues" which cluster round it, there is a breezy freshness, a breathing of the larger air of many playing fields, about the Inter-'Varsity match which makes it the game of the Rugby year. Other matches may produce more scientific football ; the meeting of international giants may recall Bannockburn and Flodden and the old world strife of Celt and Sassenach, but none are fought with greater keenness or lost and won after a stiffer and more "sporting" struggle than the battle of the Blues. It is little wonder therefore, that old Blues, who are really old, become young again, that grave divines, learned barristers and staid men of business throw off for that one afternoon in December on which the 'Varsities meet all the dignity of age and office, and become boys again, breathing that rarefied atmosphere of true sport which hangs over a contest—a fight to a finish—in which each man expands his last footounce of enthusiastic energy. The game itself promised to be exciting. The real strength of Cambridge was unknown. Their form had been alternately brilliant and mediocre. They had played good, bad, and indifferent games, but they had finished their trials in such fine form that even those who knew the soundness and well-balanced character of the Oxford team regarded the issue as doubtful, though not more so than the precedents of the past would warrant.

The game opened very quietly, and both sides took some time to find their feet. Oxford were the first to break away, Terry and Rogers getting to the Cambridge line, whence, after much forward work, the fight raged at the centre. From here Oxford again broke away, all the backs handling the ball, a score being only averted by a throw forward. So far form seemed justified, but after this Oxford were never really dangerous until the last twenty minutes of the game. Time after time Cambridge came away with fine, if slow, passing runs, and twice Hind looked a certain scorer, but was brilliantly tackled in characteristic Scottish fashion by Crabbie on both occasions, one being so near the line that the spectators thought the triple Blue safely over. Up to this point Cambridge had had, on the whole, rather the better of the argument, but the defence of the Dark Blues was excellent, Strand-Jones, Crawford and Crabbie, all putting in some splendid work, the kicking of the two first-named being finely judged and timed, while the tackling of the old Edinburgh Academy boy was of a kind all too uncommon in these days of neckgrabbing. Though interesting and exciting the foot-ball was too scrambling to be good, both sides, but particularly Oxford, suffering from the greatness of the occasion. There was, however, but little "in it" until Crawford in tackling Jones injured his shoulder, and had to leave the field. With a man less in the scrummage and the combination of the three-quarter line upset, the hopes of Oxford seemed dashed. Putting a lot of devil into their forward play, and pushing the Oxford seven all over the field, Cambridge save one or two breaksaway by the Oxford forwards, and some fine kicks by Strand-Jones, Walton, and Crabbie which found touch, pinned Oxford within their twenty-five, and were often on the very brink of the line. Fine defence, conjoined with slow passing and many missed chances, kept them out and Oxford crossed over with their lines still intact.

In the second half Cambridge, with their extra man, maintained the pressure, and when Hind, after some fine passing, ran in twice for Sagar to kick a goal from one of the tries, it seemed all over bar shouting, as there was only a quarter of an hour left for play, and Oxford looked a beaten side. Then came a great, a truly dramatic change. Oxford for the first time in the match seemed to do their reputation justice. Starting just outside their own, twenty-five, the whole fleet of backs got under way, Walton scoring right beneath the posts after an exhibition of bewildering passing worthy of Wales in superlative form. Rogers, of course, kicked the goal, and a continuous roar of excitement came from the crowd as the game was restarted from the centre. Still three points to the bad, Oxford rose to the occasion. Sweeping the Cambridge men before them in brilliant and irresistible style, the forwards gave one or two exhibitions of that fine and intelligent footwork for which this season they have been famous. The minutes passed, however, and the score that would equalise or win or lose the game seemed unlikely to come, when another dramatic incident occurred with startling suddenness. One of the Oxford backs kicked up the field ; Sagar misjudged the ball, Crabbie, who had followed up, was on it like a bird, and the next moment the crowd was shouting itself hoarse as he raced round and touched down for Rogers to kick a goal and snatch a surprising and pluckily-won victory for the Dark Blues by two goals (10 points to one goal, and one try (3 points.)

It was a dramatic finish to a finely-fought game whose leading characteristic was the superiority on play of the Light Blues after Crawford's accident. Happily that accident did not affect the result. If the superiority of Cambridge were due to his absence —which is very doubtful to judge from the run of the earlier play—Oxford deserved to draw, if not to win for the magnificently plucky defence they offered to the Cambridge attack and the still pluckier manner in which they retrieved the fortunes of the day when all save honour, seemed lost. There was no doubt an element of luck about the last try, yet Crabbie when he raced round only crowned a very fine display with an example of the opportunism of which football genius so largely consists. A draw would perhaps have better represented the superiority in play of Cambridge though the pluck of the Dark Blues against odds in turning an apparent defeat into a brilliant victory was certainly popular with a very sporting crowd. Forward the game was close, and neither side give a particularly brilliant display, though Daniell Greenlees and the two Sivrights often put in excellent individual work. For Oxford Swanston, Osborne, and Rogers, particulary the last-named, were most in evidence, though as a whole the Dark Blue back did not do themselves justice until the last quarter of an hour. Behind Cambridge's superiority was more apparent than real. The halves and three-quarters got far more of the ball than the Oxford backs, and on the whole, allowing for the strength of the defence, and considering the absence of Crawford, they made a poor use of their opportunities. Walker and Talbot were better than Hind and Jones, though the real surprise of the match was the play of the Cambridge halves, of whom so little was expected. If they did not outplay Walton and Kershaw, they certainly kept them in check, though of course, both these brilliant halves were handicapped by having to defend behind forwards not doing themselves justice. Of the Oxford three-quarters Crabbie was the best. Indeed, he was the finest all-round three-quarter on the field, and should be sure of his Scottish cap. Crawford was excellent until injured and Terry put in some fine work. On the day Strand-Jones, who could be a better back than he suffers himself to be outshone Sagar, and well though the latter played, he is scarcely international class and has certainly lost some of his form. As a whole the game was interesting to watch if only for its keenness, while those who saw the last fifteen minutes are not likely to experience a more gloriously crowded quarter of an hour of football. It provided a fitting finish to the last Inter-University of the nineteenth century.

In accordance with announcement the captains of the first-class counties met at Lord's and had a long conference which, with an interval for luncheon lasted from eleven o'clock till four. Lord Hawke, Mr. A. C. MacLaren, K. S. Ranjitsinhji, Mr. S. M. J. Woods, Mr. D. L. A. Jephson, Mr. A. O. Jones, Mr. H. K. Foster, Mr. C Robson, Mr. C. E de Trafford Mr. J. R. Mason Mr. H. W. Bainbridge, Mr. G. L. Jessop, and Mr. H. G.Owen all took part in the proceedings, but Mr. MacGregor, the Middlesex captain, was not present and Mr. W. Barclay Delacombe, secretary, represented Derbyshire in place of Mr. S. H. Wood. The proceedings were strictly private, but it was officially stated after the the meeting was over that the captains were unanimous in recommending to the Marylebone Club that the present rule as to "Leg Before Wicket should remain unaltered and that no value should in county cricket be attached to drawn matches. They were also unanimously of opinion that in the event of a South African team visiting England next season, the matches should be regarded as first-class and counted in the averages.

Mr. Thomas Jennings, the old and much respected trainer, died yesterday morning at his residence, Lagrange House, Newmarket, after a long and lingering illness. The deceased's connection with the turf had extended over a great number of years, and the news of his death will be received by sportsmen throughout the United Kingdom with very genuine regret. Their was no more familiar figure and no one more respected than "Old Tom Jennings," or "Old Waterworks," as he was affectionately called at the headquarters of the turf. He always had a cheery and kindly word for all. Jennings was undoubtedly one of the best long-distance trainers that ever lived. An old pet saying of his was "Take off those boots and bandages and give Nature a chance, and you will have less horses break down by far than is now the case." One of Jennings earliest employers was Count de Lagrange, who was one of the leading member of the Jockey Club and equally popular on both sides of the Channel. For this nobleman Jennings trained a number of winners, including Chamant, Pic Nic, Insulaire, Rayan d'Or, Tartine, Camelia, Allumette, Clementine, Malibran, Zut, Albion, Dandin, La Sauteuse, etc ; but the best that Jennings ever trained was the great Gladiateur, which won the Two Thousand Guineas Derby, and St. Lager in 1865, and thus shares the honours of the "Triple Crown" with West Australian, Lord Lyon, Ormonde, Common, Isinglass, Galtee More, and Flying Fox. Jenning's next master was Prince Soltykoff, whose horses he took over from Charles Arnull in 1887. During the time the Prince's stable was in charge of Jennings Gold won the Woodcote Stakes at Epsom and divided the Newmarket Chesterfield Stakes with Hamptonia in 1888. Next season this horse won the Ascot Gold Cup. In 1889 Love in Idleness secured the Rous Memorial, and in 1890 Sheen won two of Mr. Rose's one thousand pounders at Newmarket and also the Cesarewitch, while Mephisto wonthe Great Challenge Stakes. In 1891 Lord George took the Lincoln Handicap and Lusingnan the Great Northamptonshire Stakes. In July 1891 Jennings resigned the charge of Prince Soltykoff's horses, as he wished to retire into private life. Jennings, however, did not entirely abandon the profession in which he had played such a prominent part, and he usually had some useful animals running in his own ownership. In 1893 his despised Cypria ran a dead-heat with Red Eyes for the Cesarewitch, starting at the remunerative price of 66 to 1. "Old Tom" stuck to business to the last and at the time of his death his lot consisted of about half a dozen animals, most of whom are by Poulet, the Lincoln winner of 1832.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

Hounds met at Parla on Monday this week instead of Sunday. A fairly large field of sportsmen, including four of the fair sex, were out to meet the Master and his pack of beauties, and the sport, shown by them yesterday, well repaid us for our energy in rising so early. A game little Jack, was put up in the undergrowth, to the left of the village after coming through the lane. The Jack which was an unusually small one, jumped up almost in the middle of the pack. He first ran through a cow-shed, and then away right-handed towards Bomanwadi, skirted round Sahar Hill. We rode across some of the worst parts of the Melon Ground, but once leaving that behind us, we made a big semi-circle over open country with nice paddy-band-jumping, as far as the quarries in front of Kaleena Hill, Our Jack was once turned by some carts on his way, but fortunately soon found his line again. When we reached the quarries, hounds were at fault ; however the beauties soon discovered the Jack lying up in one of the quarries. It looked as if the varmint meant to break towards Cooria Mudflats, but luck again favoured us, as he broke back into the open, running within ten yards of the leading hound. Travelling at a rare pace he increased his lead, taking us back the way we had come. This time he made a large circle right-handed crossing a big nullah, and giving us some pretty cactus hedges to jump on the other side. He went straight for the Back Water which he crossed about a mile on the Vehar Side of the Black Bridge. Over the hill on the other side of the Back Water, across the Coorla-Thana Road we went, in Ghat Cooper direction, with our quarry running to view the while, but still holding his own. Once in the paddy-fields, the jumping was decidedly big, from there we went into a wooded hill with two nasty stone walls to negotiate. Our quarry's bolt was about shot here, and hounds hunted him in circles, eventually forcing him across the road, into the open country beyond. He ran for about a mile and was finally pulled down in a cactus hedge on the outskirts of a village, named (Heliere) Kerole. The run lasted about 45 minutes, and though the Jack looked not much more than a cub, he was a "good straight 'un," and made our pack show their capabilities. In spite of the length of the run and the pace which might well be described as a "mad gallop" from start to finish all the hounds with the exception of one and-a-half couple were in at the death. Thus ended the last run of the century, and may we, in the coming one, have many such to record is the sincerest wish of

JORROCKS.

THANA NEWS.

Our local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says :—Mr. B. D. DeMello of Bandora, in Thana, has been appointed to act as Secretary and Treasurer of the Uncovenanted Service Family Penston Fund at Bombay, vice Mr. J. F. Vaz. Mr. Shankar Govind Kharkar, B.A., LL.B., of this station, has been appointed Clerk of the Court of the District Judge of Nasik.

Mr. J. F. Rodrigues has generously sent a sum of Rs. 10 as donation for the School Fund and Rs. 5 for prizes to the children of the schools belonging to the East Indian Association in the Thana District.

Out of seventeen students of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Thana High School the following have passed the Matriculation Examination :—Kashev Hari Vaidya, Ramchandra Govind Kayal, Vishnoo Prashram Kayal, Vinayek Asmaram Tamahne, Ramchandra Balkrishna Hegde, Narayen Moreshvar Karve, Gajanan Trimbak Karnik, Shantaram Narayen Sawaikar and Shahabudin Rahimatoolla Moolla.

An enjoyable gathering of members of the C. K. Prabhoo Social Club was held in the Club Hall, under the chairmanship of Mr. Raghunath Shivram Tipnis, B. A., LL.B., yesterday. More than two hundred members and other Prabhoo gentlemen (including Native officers, District Pleaders and Graduates) attended the gathering. A performance was given by the members of the Club, which delighted the audience. After partaking of light refreshments the members dispersed.

The daily average number of persons relieved gratuitously in 28 villages (one less than the previous week) in the Thana District during the past week was as follows :—Men 20, women 42 and children 107. Cultivators and hill tribes are in good condition. Supplies of food-grains and fodder are sufficient Collection of rab materials for next season in progress. The condition of cattle is good.

Shankar and two other Gujrati goldsmiths, who were charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of several gold ornaments (which they changed into counterfeit ones) belonging to a Hindoo woman of Bhynder were tried at Thana by the First-class Special Magistrate of Bandora, last week. Shankar was sentenced to eighteens months' and Nos. 2 and 3 to nine and three months' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

At the instance of Azam Shaik Karim, Head Constable of the G. I. P. Railway Police, Gowria Bendia of Kalwa was tried by the Huzur Deputy Collector and First-class Magistrate of Thana, for allowing his animal to stray on the railway line in the Thana tunnels a few days ago. He was convicted and fined Rs. 2, yesterday.

Six births (three males and three females) and twenty-one deaths (including four from plague) were registered in the town and suburb of Thana during the past week. In the Thana District there were thirteen cases and ten deaths from plague during the same period.

Plague has made its appearance in the village of Kalwa (near Thana) lately. There were fifteen cases and ten deaths from plague during last week. The Thana refugee there left their places and went to reside somewhere else owing to the prevalence of plague in Kalwa. The schools belonging to the Free Church (of Scotland) Missions and Moonshee Mahomed Ebrahim Makba have been closed.

THE CURRENCY RESERVE.

EXCHANGE BANKS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The following correspondence has passed between the Exchange Banks and the Government of India. The Managers of the Exchange Banks wrote :—"We as Managers of the Exchange Banks in Calcutta, have for some time past followed with close attention the weekly returns issued by the Paper Currency Department showing the reserves in coin and bullion against note issue, and an examination of the recent statements forces us to the conclusion that the amount now held in reserve is totally inadequate to the requirements of the country. The comparatively large additions made to the currency during the present year by the purchase of silver have been steadily absorbed by the public, as is seen in the fact that the reserves in coin and bullion are at the present time less than they were a year ago before any purchases of silver had been made. This state of affairs is sufficient to demonstrate that further additions to the currency are required if the amount now in reserve is to be preserved from extinction. But the matter becomes of pressing importance in view of the large crops shortly to be moved, and the consequent demand for silver to finance them. The cotton and other crops in Bombay, and the rice crop in Burma will necessitate the employment of a very large amount of silver, to say nothing of the needs of other parts of the country, and we feel compelled to impress upon Government the danger that exists in depending on the present stock of silver to meet the demands arising out of these requirements. We are unanimously of opinion that steps should be taken to raise the stock of silver held in India to a considerable extent, our idea of a minimum a mount being about 10 crores, and in giving this opinion we desire to impress on the Government the imperative necessity of immediate action in this direction as we fear that any delay might lead to disastrous consequences."

Mr. Finlay, Secretary to the Finance Department, in replying said : "I am in the first place to convey the thanks of the Government of India for your communication, and to say that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council will always be glad to receive an expression of views of the Exchange Banks on so important a question as the adequacy or otherwise of the currency to meet the demands of the of the trade of the country. The Government of India, I am to say, are fully impressed with the great importance of the questions dealt with in your representation, and their present policy is to endeavour to arrive at and maintain in the currency reserve a sufficient sum in coin and rupees to meet all requirements. With this object in view the Government is actually making every effort which physical circumstances permit to increase the stock of rupee up to a desirable limit. Both the Calcutta and Bombay Mints are now occupied in the coinage of rupees, and enough of silver has already been purchased to keep them employed till the end of January next, and the Government of India have therefore every reason to hope that the object of your your represent ations will be properly secured."

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL TURNER.

We regret to announce the death of Major-General S. C. Turner, R. E., Director-General of Military Works, which took place at an early hour yesterday morning, at the bungalow of Captain Goodridge, Director of the Indian Marine, at the Government Dockyard, Fort. Major-General Turner came to Bombay from Simla on the 5th instant on a tour of inspection. Shortly after his arrival, however, he became ill and was under the treatment of Lieut-Colonel Baker, I. M. S. It is believed that his sickness was due to his partaking of some oysters which resulted in stomach troubles of a very serious type. Last Monday his wife and daughter, who were informed of his condition, arrived in Bombay from Europe to see him. Major-General Turner, who was born on the 29th of September, 1845, was first posted to the Indian Establishment of the Royal Engineers in August, 1868, and arrived in India on the 18th of December of that year. His appointment in the Military Works Department dates from January, 1869. In 1881 he took part in the Mahsud-Waziri Expedition, and was mentioned in the despatches. On the 9th March, 1899, he was appointed Director-General of Military Works in India with the temporary rank of Major-General.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral of Major-General Turner left Captain Goodridge's bungalow, at 4 p. m., arriving at Sewree, at 5-30 p.m. The sergeants of the Royal Engineers, stationed at Butcher's Island, formed the carrying party, composed of one officer, one sergeant, and four privates. The 2nd Bombay Grenadiers and the Marine Battalion formed the firing party. A company of Bombay Garrison Artillery attended the funeral, as also did a section of the Submarine Mining Company, Royal Engineers. The Bands of the Norfolk Regiment, the 2nd Grenadiers, and the Marine Battalion were present. Eleven minute guns were fired from the Saluting Battery at Colaba at 4 p. m., as the funeral cortege started for Sewree. A funeral procession was formed at the gateway of the Cemetery, the Rev. E. S. Hall, Chaplain of Colaba, reading the service from the gateway to the grave. Major-General Turner was buried in a teakwood coffin, ornamented with brass fittings. The pall-bearers were Colonel Riddell, Colonel Colville, Colonel Blennerhasset, Captain Greet, Captain Phillips, and Commander Chandler, Royal Indian Marine, and the Royal Navy were strongly represented ; and among those present were the widow and daughter of the deceased officer, Captain Goodridge, Captain Farwell, Lieutenant Bunbury, Lieutenant Osborne, etc. At the close of the service, the firing party fired three volleys in the air. Several white wreaths and flowers were placed upon the coffin before it was lowered into the grave.

THE EXPEDITION TO SOMALILAND.

The transport Umballa, Captain D. Campbell, sailed yesterday evening for Jubaland, via Aden, with the C and D Sections of the No. 46 Native Field Hospital consisting of 1 officer, 2 servants, 1 horse, one ward orderly ; Commissariat Department, 1 warrant officer and 1 follower. The above are in charge of Lieut. R. W. Anthony. The Umballa also carries 5 men, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, 2 horses, one syce of Captain Grace, 1 horse and one syce of Captain Wilkins ; these will be landed at Aden. The Umballa will convey the Camel Corps from Aden. The date of departure of the transport Feltala is not yet fixed.

JEHANGIR THE MAGNIFICENT.

We have already drawn attention to the forthcoming revival of the above burlesque, and we can now add that their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote have kindly given their patronage to the performance. From a reference to the advertisement in our to-day's columns it will be seen that the play is quite up to date, and will equal if not outshine the previous production. We learn that the booking is already going briskly, and the popular prices will no doubt be an inducement for all play-goers to witness the performances. We wish the large number of amateurs who are taking part in the burlesque every success, and we hope to hear that they will be able to hand over a considerable sum to the Institution on behalf of which the play is being performed.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant Robertson, Black Watch, is appointed Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy. Lieutenant the Hon. Gerald Portman, 10th Hussars, shortly joins Lord Curzon's staff as Extra Aide-de-Camp.

It has been decided to move the mountain battery now at Darjiling to Quetta. Barracks will have to be built at the latter station at a cost of four lakhs, but the buildings at Darjiling will be utilised in accommodating infantry from the Presidency District. The move will be greatly to the benefit of the Battery, as at Darjiling forage is poor, and it is impossible to keep mules in condition.

THE ARRIVAL OF LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION IN BOMBAY.

WELCOME BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Atlantian which brought a contingent of Lumsden's Horse from South Africa arrived in Bombay yesterday morning. The vessel was signalled shortly after six a.m., and about seven o'clock four guns were fired from the saluting battery. The vessel dropped anchor in the harbour about half-past seven. The public had not been made generally aware of the later orders issued on the subject of the reception and the firing of the salute drew a large number of people to the Ballard Pier. After over an hour's wait the information came through a police officer that the landing of Lumsden's Horse would not take place until 5 p.m.

The Atlantian left Cape Town on the 5th instant, with 7 officers, 48 non-commissioned officers and men of Lumsden's Horse, 39 natives and 6 horses, and arrived at Durban on the 9th December. At the latter port she embarked details, consisting of 13 officers, 17 warrant officers, 50 non-commissioned officers and men, 2 nursing sisters, 340 natives, and 5 horses. She left Durban on the 14th instant for Bombay. She experienced strong head-winds and rough weather for the first part of the voyage and afterwards light winds and fine weather. The delay in her arrival was owing to the bottom of the vessel being foul by which her progress was impeded. The following are the names of the officers :—Col. T. M. Lumsden, Captains Taylor, Beresford, Norblett, Rutherford, Holmes, Dr. Powell and Mr. Clifford, Lumsden Horse ; Captains Birch, R.A.M.S.; Fryer, 6th Dragoon Guards ; Arnold, 1st Madras Lancers ; Bt.-Major Carroll, 1st Norfolk Regt.; Captain Patterson, 5th Bengal Cavalry ; Major Gordon, 2nd Bombay Lancers ; Captain Grant, 4th Dragoon Guards ; Lieutenant Peck, 2nd Punjab Cavalry ; Lieutenant Coldbeck, 4th Hussars ; Marshall, 2nd Royal Scots ; Mr. Hanson ; Mr. Finlay ; Sister Stella Hall and Sister Baines, Army N. Service. The Atlantian is a new steamer and was built about the end of 1899 by Messrs. Armstrong Whitworth and Co. of Newcastle-on-Tyne for the West India and Pacific S. S. Co. of Liverpool. She is 500 feet in length, has a gross tonnage of 9,354 and a beam measurement of 60 feet. She can carry a cargo of about 12,000 tons dead-weight. She was chartered by the Government in November 1899, and has since been employed in conveying troops between England and South Africa and between Australia and Cape Town. The Atlantian is commanded by Captain William Stafford Wallace, who has been in the employ of the West India and Pacific S. S. Co. for a period of thirty-six years and is now Commodore of the fleet. The officers are Mr. Dickinson, Chief Officer ; Mr. Troughton, 2nd Officer ; Mr. Chambers, 3rd Officer ; Mr. Brooke Smith, 4th Officer ; Mr. Jolly, Chief Engineer ; Mr. Williams, Purser ; and Mr. Cardwell, Chief Steward.

THE RECEPTION OF THE TROOPERS.

When the landing of the troopers eventually took place in the evening there was no lack of enthusiasm. The various delays and disappointments in the arrival of the contingent seemed but to have whetted the public interest in the reception, and though circumstances interfered to take away the pomp of military display the march of the troopers from Ballard Pier to Bori Bunder Station was a triumphal progress through streets crowded with intensely enthusiastic people. If the military authorities were precluded from ceremonial display there was compensation in the fact that the volunteers received a great popular welcome. The spectators began to assemble at Ballard Pier about four o'clock and thence on to the actual time of landing, the crowds in the vicinity of the Bunder grew steadily thicker. Among those eventually present were H. E. Lord Northcote, Governor of Bombay ; Brigadier-General F. Ventris, Commanding the Bombay District ; Lieutenant-Colonel R. Owen, Military Secretary to Lord Northcote ; Colonel Ridell, Assistant Adjutant-General ; Major Butcher, Commanding R. A., Colaba ; Captain Oldfield, R. A.; Captain Edwardes, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General ; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Crowe ; the Hon'ble Mr. S M. Moses ; the Hon'ble Mr. John R. Greaves ; Major A. Leslie, Bombay Volunteer Artillery ; Major Soundy, V. D., Bombay Volunteer Rifles ; Major Fowle, R. A.; Captain Greig, Aide-de-Camp to Lord Northcote ; Lieutenant G. W. Moir, Bombay Light Horse ; Captain Stoddart, B. V. A. ; Lieutenant Oldman, 1st Norfolk Regiment ; Lieutenant Robertson, R. A. ; Captains J. Leask, Savage, and Rogers ; and Lieutenants Deane, Sharp, Wilkinson, and Greaves, B. V. R. ; Prince Samatsingji of Palitana ; the Nawab of Radhanpore and others. Several troopers had landed during the day and were among the crowd centres of great interest. Outside the Bunder shed were drawn up twenty men of the Governor's Bodyguard and a detachment of the Bombay Light Horse, under Lieutenant G. W. Moir.

The landing of the members of the corps was effected from two Government barges.

for anything in the nature of a long speech. You are about to proceed to Calcutta, where you will receive a more formal but not a more hearty welcome than we in Bombay extend to you to-day. We, in Bombay, have seen too many valiant soldiers, both Native and European, go forth from time to time to serve the Queen-Empress. We had not seized with pride and pleasure every opportunity of welcoming them back again. It is with interest that we learn that many of you remain to colonise and develop those countries which you have aided to enfranchise. Some of your comrades, alas, sleep their last and their honoured sleep beneath the South African veld. They were men who held their lives as naught when it came to sealing their loyalty with their life's blood. To their memory be all honour and all gratitude paid by their fellows in India. You, gentlemen, I will repeat once more, have our heartiest congratulation and our warmest welcome. (Cheers.)

Colonel Lumsden, in a brief speech of reply to his Excellency's address, said: On behalf of the corps, which I have the honour to command, let me offer you our warmest thanks and gratitude for the very kind and cordial reception you have given us to-day. I believe the present war was the first which had the honour of calling out the volunteers from across the seas and we, as the few who represented India, feel with deep respect and gratitude the warm welcome you have given us on our return. Gentlemen, I cannot make a long speech, but I ask you all to give three cheers for the Governor and the residents of Bombay, for having given us such a hearty welcome.

The members of the corps responded to the call right lustily and the crowd answered with three cheers for Lumsden's Horse.

Colonel Lumsden then introduced the other officers of the Corps to his Excellency who cordially shook hands with them.

The march to the railway station then began and the men moved off through a densely crowded street amid continued cheering. At the head rode Captain Edwardes, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, followed by nine sowars of the scarlet tunicked bodyguard. Then rode the detachment of the Bombay Light Horse followed by the bands playing and preceding Lumsden's Horse. At the head of the latter rode Brigadier-General Ventris and Colonel Lumsden and at the rear of the column rode the main detachment of the Governor's Body-guard. The crowds accompanied the procession on each side and other crowds and numbers of carriages followed in the rear. Turning into Frere Road there was great enthusiasm and at the District Staff Office, where one of the bands struck up "Soldiers of the Queen" a wildly enthusiastic "Tommy" excitedly waved a Union Jack and loudly called for cheer after cheer for Lumsden's Horse. Along Elphinstone Circle and Church Gate Street the crowds grew denser and more enthusiastically vociferous. At the Floral Fountain there was an immense number of people and all along Hornby Road to the station the spectators gathered thickly and cheered continuously. At various points the roars of cheers would break out with redoubled vigour. In the broad square in front of the station it was difficult for the troopers to make their way through. So dense were the crowds. From the thousands on foot, from crowded tramcars and heavily laden carriages and from every point of vantage along the route volleys of cheers repeatedly burst. To enter the station order had to be broken up and there was a tremendous crush to get into the refreshment room where dinner provided by the Regular and Volunteer Officers was awaiting the men. Numbers of people poured into the refreshment-room along with the troopers and for some time there was considerable confusion. Then gradually order was restored, the civilians withdrew, and finally with doors fastened the men were allowed to eat their dinner in peace. A very large number of people meanwhile waited on the station for the departure of the special train for Calcutta.

At the conclusion of the dinner, Colonel Lumsden on behalf of the corps expressed thanks to the residents of Bombay and to Brigadier-General Ventris for the extreme cordiality of the welcome accorded to the contingent. General Ventris replied and then at 7-25 p. m. the men marched on to the platform amid more cheering. They were all naturally in the highest of spirits and the confusion of searching out kits was most good humouredly tolerated. The special train which was in waiting alongside No. 1 platform was scheduled to start at seven minutes past seven, but it was ten minutes to eight when, after much warm handshaking and amid much cheering and the discharge of fog signals the train got under weigh. The cheering was loudly continued until the train was well out of the station.

In a hurried conversation with one of the men who came ashore early in the day it was gathered that all the men coming by the Atlantian had returned fitter than when they went out. They had been in every engagement since Bloemfontein until they left Pretoria on their return, and had their departure been delayed a fortnight later they would not have been allowed to return. The disaster at Spytfontein was the result of a miscalculation. Lumsden's Horse had gone out to attack the enemy and it was arranged that General French should take the Boers in the rear. Either he arrived too late or Lumsden's men attacked too early, but a detachment of the latter after losing heavily were obliged to surrender. General French arrived at two o'clock and the engagement was over by eleven. Had he arrived four hours earlier than he did the Boers, said the trooper, would have been surrounded and annihilated. Lumsden's Horse has operated with four divisions and the largest number of casualties was in their first engagement. Of the hardships of the campaign they do not complain. A number of the men who came by the Atlantian left Pretoria with leave on urgent private affairs and embarked on the Catalonia to do duty over the Boer prisoners for Ceylon, where they were to obtain their discharge. After waiting sometime at Durban the Atlantian arrived and as Colonel Lumsden and the other members of the force were returning in her many of the men on the Catalonia left that vessel in the hope of reaching India a little earlier. The Atlantian, however, was only able to steam ten knots and those who left the Catalonia were, as one of them expressed it, a little sold.

MEMBERS OF LUMSDEN'S HORSE IN COLOMBO.

THEY FORSAKE THE "CATALONIA" AND ARRIVE BY A CLAN BOAT.

Quite unexpectedly a little band of Lumsden's Horse, well-tanned and looking as if they had been on an expedition in which the terms "privations" or "hardships" were unknown, landed, says the "Times of Ceylon," at Galle on Monday the 24th inst., from the Clan steamer, "Sinclair," from South Africa, and a party of nine of them came on to Colombo the same day by the mid-day train. The party numbered sixteen all told. The nine who came to Colombo were Sergeant Stewart, Corporal Horne, Troopers Dalton, Clarke, Elsie, Biscoe, H. Allardice, Elwes and Hight. The rest, who remained on board the "Sinclair" intending to continue their journey direct to Calcutta, were Sergeants Pratt, Oakley, Lance-Corporal Philips, Troopers Lucas, Moore, Brown, and H. G. Wood. The last-named, we are sorry to hear by telegram from Galle, was seized with an attack of measles, and had to be removed to the Seamen's Hospital. Also travelling with Lumsden's men is Captain Wigram, of Kitchener's Horse, who, we hear, is a cousin of Lieutenant Wigram, of the Ceylon Contingent. Of the nine already referred to, seven put up at the Galle Face Hotel, Trooper Elwes made the G.O.H. his headquarters, and Trooper Hight is staying at the Bristol Hotel. A goodly contingent of Lumsden's Horse were expected by the steamer Catalonia, due here in a few days with a large batch of Boer prisoners, and the Gloucester guards; but from information which one of our representatives was kindly given by members of Lumsden's Horse, at the Galle Face Hotel this morning it would appear that they have given the "Catalonia" a wide berth. In the first place it is said that there is a great deal of measles on board chiefly amongst the prisoners, and, in the second place, voraging by the "Catalonia" would have meant disagreeable surroundings, guard duty, and so on, of which Lumsden's Horse think they have had about enough. The men did, in fact travel with the "Catalonia" from Cape town to Durban, but disembarked there and paid their passages by the Clan steamer. They have had a splendid voyage, doing about ten knots, and speak in high praise of the Captain's endeavours to make them comfortable. The bulk of Lumsden's Horse—about 60 or 70—voyaged by the "Atlantian," to Bombay. Of the remainder of Lumsden's Horse about 60 have gone to England and over 30 have secured commissions and billets of various kinds in South Africa. Extraordinary good luck seems to have followed the foot steps of Lumsden's Horse, and their casualty list is an extremely small one, viz., two deaths from diseases (one enteric and the other pneumonia) and six killed. Amongst the present batch the only wounded man is Elwes, who was shot through the ankle. The wound, however, was not serious.

Speaking of the luck which the contingent enjoyed one of the members remarked that there were many instances in which the men were within an ace of being shot, bullets passing through their boots, helmets and putties and in one instance, a bullet passed between a rider's leg and his saddle to the detriment only of the saddle. Another member had his rifle hit three times, twice, by bullets and once a fragmen of shell, whilst other marvellous escapes were re counted.

Folks who have watched the war from afar are pretty familiar with the hardships which all ranks have been subjected to during the South African campaign. The members interviewed related these by the dozen. But they were all very difficult for the "stay-at-home" to imagine even, and nothing short of personal experience would enable one to adequately appreciate them. Incidents—in which the actors are for the time in grim earnest—are related after the campaign and provoke a laugh. Two big, burly men quarrelling over a quarter of a tin of jam seems ludicrous, but jam to them at that time was as liquid gold.

Special stress was laid on the kindness with which the Boers treated the members of Lumsden's Horse who fell into their hands. Eighteen members were captured, mainly because of the very poor mounts with which they were served, but all were released. Great respect for "Tommy" was also expressed. He was treated by Lumsden's men as an equal and reciprocated this good feeling.

"The men who have gone to South Africa and have got through it all right," said one of the members, "are better than they ever were in their lives before. They can eat anything, drink anything—and sleep anywhere."

COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN FUND.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

The following is a list of subscriptions to the Bombay Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund which have been given in answer to Lady Northcote's appeal:—

	Rs.	a.
Previously subscribed	36,686	0
FURTHER SUBSCRIPTION.		
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit Bart	1,500	0
Subscribed by Zamindars and inhabitants of Jacobabad and A S F District handed in by M McKenzie ICS	1,417	0
A Friend	1,000	0
Mr Madhowlal Ranchodlal	1,000	0
Mr Meherban Shivabai Saheb	500	0
Messrs Framjee Sons & Co	500	0
Mr Jamsetjee Ardeseer Wadia	250	0
Bai Avabai J A Wadia	200	0
Bai Sserinbai C J A Wadia	100	0
Bai Jerbai J A Wadia	100	0
Bai Maneckbai J A Wadia	100	0
Mr C M Cursetjee	300	0
Mrs Framjee Dinshaw Petit	200	0
Mr Hormusjee M B Diwalla	200	0
Mr Merwanjee M Moondwavala	101	0
Mr D J Tata	100	0
Mr J B Petit	100	0
Mr W Dodgett ICS	100	0
Mr T Walker ICS	100	0
Mr Dukappa Mallapa	100	0
Mr Jehangbir H Kothari	100	0
Mr Dorabjee Dossabhoy	75	0
Mrs H C Coorlawala	51	0
Mr A S Narielvala	51	0
Mr Framjee E Joshi	50	0
Mr F R Wadia	50	0
Mr J D Ghandy	50	0
Mr Hormusjee Dadabhoy	50	0
Mr Sorabjee S Warden	50	0
Messrs Kumpta and Yellapa, Mamlatdars handed in by Mr R C Brown, ICS	54	10
Mir Amir Ali	50	0
Mr M Abdulali	50	0
A Friend (2nd Donation)	50	0
Mr J Dawn IGP	53	0
Mr Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan	51	0
Mr Byramjee N Seervai	51	0
Sardar Khunderao V Raste	50	0
Resident Panchgani (collected by Major Fearn)	29	0
Mrs Weir	24	0
Collected by Mr Weir ICS	20	4
Khan Bahadur J R Desai	25	0
Khan Bahadur D P Bhedwar	25	0
Professor K D Naigamwala	20	0
Dr S H Mody	20	0
B T P	5	0
Mr Vishnu Krishna Puranik	20	0
Mr Anandram Indrabhan Marwadi	20	0
Mr Sitaram Bhowrao	20	0
Rao Saheb Vishnu Vinayak Bakre	15	0
Mr Mohamed Saheb Amir Saheb Patel	15	0
Mr Ramchandra Vithal Shringarpure	15	0
Mr Kashinath Sitaram Oze	15	0
Mr Mukund Kisanshet Marwadi	11	0
Messrs Kutindin Bapu Saheb, Bomanji Kharshetji Rambaka, Shrikisan Marwadi, Kalyanji Mohanji, Shri Ramjiwan Ramsher, Abdul Rajak valad Rahimsaheb, and Gopal Narayen chet Rs 10 each; Messrs Ganesh Balwant Medhekar, Ramchandra Narayen Jawekar, Vishnu Krishnaji Bhide, Raoji Waman Thakre, sadasbiv Vishnu Joshi, Chahu Has Mhatra, Mahadeo Govind Joshi, Vasudeo Hari Godbole, Isac Samuel Bohri, Hari Sakharam Oze, Lalji Surji Shet, Ganesh Ramchandra Bhide, Rajaram Damodar, Gulab Ramdas Marwadi, Antaji Vinayak Karandiker, Kalu Hal Pate, and Dawlatrao Hanumant, Rs 5 each; Messrs Jagannath Shankarshet and Jagjivan Kishoreas, Rs 4 each; Messrs Laxman Vishnu Badekar, Nanchand Jetha, and Lallu Nathjishet, Rs. 3 each; Messrs Balkrishna Malhar Kale, Govind Diwaker Patunker, and Hari Vishnu Khare, Rs. 2 each.		
KOLABA DISTRICT.		
Mr H W J Bagnell ICS	100	0
Mr Ardeser Nowrojee	100	0
Mr Anandrao Mahadeo Ozo	79	0
Mr Baba Saheb Oze	51	0
Mr Atmaram Mahadeo Atawne	51	0
Rao Saheb Dattatraya Ganesh Medhekar	25	0
Mr Laxman Narayen Juweka, of Chirner	20	0
Mr Premjee Pitamber Thakkar	23	0
Previous total	982	0
TALUKA KARJAT.		
Mr Haji Amir Saheb Taki	50	0
Mr H R Takle	25	0
Mr G H Sugawekar	20	0
Mr G G Saraph	20	0
Mr R B Joshi	20	0
Mr A M Deoghare	20	0
Mr I I Meman	20	0
Mr H Haji Ismail	25	0
Mr B Y Bhide	20	0
Mr V G Saraph	15	0
Messrs R D Jadhaw, S G Deshmukh, S A Idrus, R G Vaidya, J P Joshi, G W Modak, V P Vaidya, and V K Vaidya, Rs 10 each; Mr W G Dighe, Rs 8; Mr L Grindo, Rs 6; Messrs B S Deodhar, P B Parsi, and Dada Mirja valad Hussen Mirza Rs 5 each; and Mr. G. R. Saraph, Rs. 2.		
TALUKA PEN.		
Mr K Furdunji	50	0
Mr V M Tilak	30	0
Mr V S Dharkar	25	0
Mr H J Deo	25	0
Mr Amarchand Keshaoshet	25	0
Mr A V Gadkari	15	0
Mr S K Limaye	15	0
Mr Chunilal Dewashet	15	0
Messrs L N Bhagwat, R G Agashar, Ibrahim Khan, and R Y Panse, Rs 10 each; Messrs K V Sathaye, V Khandshet, V M Ghate, G M Ghate, Balkrishna Raoji, Shridhar Dinkar, Y K Panse, J M Khoja, N G Gothiwadekar, and R R Thakur, Rs 5 each; Mr Punha Hukmaji, Rs 4; Messrs Bhuta Jiwaji Shet, Badha Wanaji, W B Deo, G V Modaji, and Gangaram Shrishand, Rs 3 each; Messrs Kapur Moghaji, R B Joshi, V R Joshi, V S Paradkar, S S Agashe, G K Damle, Gizla Karsanshet, B M Mhatra, N Mhatra, R G Mhatra, and S B Mokashi, Rs 2 each; Messrs Sawda Napuraji and L K Phansalkar, Re 1 each.		
PANWEL TALUKA.		
Previous total	Rs. 1,422	0
Mr H S Marwadi	15	0
Messrs Y T Baig and M G Bapat, Rs. 10 each; Messrs M N Lale, P G Limaye, N K Kamathi, S S Vaishampayan, and W M Karandikar, Rs 5 each; Messrs Mulna A R Ismail and Atmaram Jayaram, Rs 4 each; Messrs K B Tipnis and K M Koparkar, Rs 3 each; and Messrs W J Patki and S G Pradhan, Rs 2 each.		
Total	Rs. 8	7,572

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

During the week ending the 22nd instant there was no rain in any part of the Presidency. Besides more or less extensive failure of rabi crops in all districts, serious scarcity of water is apprehended over the greater part of the Deccan and Karnatak. The prices of the staple food-grains have slightly risen in Nasik, Bijapur and Kolaba; elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary. Prices compared with the corresponding week of 1899 are lower in Gujarat, the Deccan and Belgaum, but higher in Bijapur and Dhawar.

A statement showing the progress of relief measures during the week ending the 22nd instant is appended. The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding week	Week under report.
Workers	123,613	123,763
Dependants	24,044	24,256
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	428,35	39,095

The numbers on relief work including dependants, have increased to the extent noted below in the districts named, while they have decreased in the other districts.

Ahmednagar	3,221
Bijapur	2,766
Satara	1,237
Khandesh	371
Panch Mahals	210

The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have decreased except in Broach, Ahmednagar, Poona and Bijapur, which show increases of 370 14, 137 and 31, respectively. Seven large works were closed during the week.

The following allotments have been sanctioned:—10,000 for improvement of the water-supply in Bijapur. 10,000 for improvement of the water-supply in Dharwar. 7,000 for improvement of the water-supply in Belgaum. 25,000 for small relief works under Civil Agency in Broach. 3,000 for small relief works under Civil Agency in Ahmedabad. 10,000 for doles to village servants in Baoech.

THE THEOSOPHICAL CONVENTION.

The tenth Theosophical Convention was opened on the 26th at Benares under happy auspices. The morning time was occupied with an informal meeting of the delegates with Mrs. Annie Besant, at which questions relating to Theosophy were asked and answered. Later on in the afternoon the members of the E. S. T. met at the "Santi Kunj;" which is the name Mrs. Besant has given to her Benares residence. The public lecture came off in the evening in the hall of the Central Hindu College when all the delegates and visitors were present. The subject was the "Four Ashramas," or the Four Stages of Life. Of the foreign countries France and Australia were represented by special delegates, besides nearly all the Indian branches which sent one or more men. The total number of outside delegates could not have exceeded 200, but the gathering was picturesque, and taken with the local visitors, was large and influential. The tune of the native "shanai" announced the arrival of Colonel Olcott and Mrs. Besant in the hall,—an odd announcement no doubt—and the figure of the Colonel on the platform indicated the commencement of business. The Theosophical Society, he said, had developed from small beginnings, and this the 25th anniversary meeting had completed one quarter of a century of its activities. He saw in the Hindu College the crystallisation of Mrs. Besant's thoughts and the emancipation of India. He then promised the audience a treat on the "greatest theme that can occupy our attention," and called on Mrs. Besant to speak.

Mrs. Besant prefaced her lecture by long introductory remarks and spoke fully one hour and a half. She asked those present to look forward to the possibilities of the future, to India's destinies, for the present was a meeting of the ways, and the choice that the gods give to nations is a choice that cannot be avoided. The Theosophical Society should be prepared to take a leading part in that choice, but if the Hindus on whom it depended were not courageous to help India at this stage of her destiny, then for the East the society would have failed, and with it for the West too irretrievably. For seven years she has been living and working among the Hindus, trying to see along which road possible redemption for India may be found, and her conviction was that the movement will not spread over the world, unless it spread from this centre. Were it not for the fact that the gods were watching over India, she might say that revival was impossible. But hope lingered in her heart that India might yet produce children who would sacrifice themselves for their country and act as the teachers of mankind. India had been conquered by many races, but with the conquest by England, the East and the West were practically living side by side. By the translation of her Scriptures into that world language, the English, India was beginning to conquer the world. Her children were becoming the spiritual teachers of humanity, and her loftiest and sacred characters were being recognised. Let India build up her sons to be worthy of the position of the world's teachers. The greatness of a nation is measured by the greatness of her sons. God never gives opportunities unless those to whom it is offered possess possibilities of success. Her aim was to rear up Indians of the old type, and to bring into India's national life anything that other nations have to give. India was the love of the gods and could not disappear.

Coming to the subject of the lecture she said that no serious opposition was likely to arise about the four Ashramas. The road was pretty clear with regard to the four ideals in life,—life well ordered from beginning to end. The first stage was that of student life, a period of piety, reverence and learning. The second was that of the householder, of busy activity and worldly prosperity. The third was that of seclusion and meditation, a period wherein to detach oneself from the attachments of this world, and the fourth was that of complete renunciation. What ideal, said she, could be more wisely planned than this? It is not an ideal for one nation but for all nations and for all times. If it were followed we should not see the pitiable spectacles on the eyes of young boys, nor the equally pitiable spectacle of old men whose hearts should be turned towards higher objects, cringing for money. With regard to the first ideal, viz., student life, she observed that a boy needed education at every point of his nature. He ought to be taught the great science of self, the morality, the religion; and trained in the emotional as well as in the spiritual nature of man. His intellect and body should be equally attended to, and he should be taught that the crown of education was to be always intent on the welfare of others. She contrasted this with the present state of things, when nothing but the intellect was exercised, and that even not in the best possible way. Only one part was developed and only one quarter of nature evolved. She appealed for the revival of the old type of education to be revived. That attempt was being made in the Hindu College where they were assembled. In the English public schools at the present day this fourfold education was being given. At Harrow, Eton, Rugby, and Winchester, the old ideal of India was being worked out. The ideals nourished patriotism, and she had noticed how at Harrow, the walls of the school had been painted with the names of brave men who had died for their country and fatherland. Absolute celibacy was another condition of student life in India. She regreted that this was not insisted upon in modern times, and the result was that the boys at school were fathers at home. She would not advocate late marriages as in Europe, but would fix the minimum of 14 for girls and 18 for boys.

Turning to the second stage, the life of the householder, Mrs. Besant said that it was the school of unselfishness, temperance, of selfsacrifice, and of public duty. He should be happy and realise his duties as a husband and responsibilities as a father. The ideal of marriage was no where so perfect as in India. The third and fourth stages of retirement and ultimate renunciation should be entered on gradually. A man should lower authority and pass into a life of quiet seclusion, and thence into "sanyas." But the foundation for these should be laid at once. The foundation had been laid by her, and she asked people to help her. India would then be fit to be the spiritual teacher of nations.

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 31ST DECEMBER 1900.

Ferozepore.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Rain general over district. Late rains expected to improve wheat crop.

Delhi.—Showery. If rain continues longer it will prove injurious to crops.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Cloudy but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general.

Amraoti. Looks like rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Khamgaum.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop excellent.

Dhulia—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Jalgaon.—Dew-fall sufficient. Cloudy and seasonable. Cotton picking general. Wheat requires rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy

Wadhwan—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy Cotton plants flourishing and sowing bolls. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening and continue to show more improvement.

Dholera—Weather rather cloudy.

Bhownagar—Bright no sign of rain, Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy Cotton picking general and prospects much improved. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Hubli—Bright no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally

Bellary—Cotton plants flourishing. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 31ST OF DECEMBER

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid fall of pressure in all districts lying to the north of Latitude 20°, while the changes in districts to the south of that parallel have been generally small and irregular. The distribution is somewhat irregular and the baric gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

A large reduction in the day temperature has taken place in Sind, Rajputana, the Punjab, North-West Provinces at Bhuj, Deesa and Neemuch. The night temperature is as much as from 6° to 13° in excess in Berar and at Nagpur, Raipur, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Indore, Khandwa and Malegaon. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Malegaon and the lowest 46° at Sirsa.

Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are more or less cloudy in Sind, the Punjab, the Central and North-West Provinces, Gujarat, Central India and Rajputana.

About an inch of rain has fallen at Allahabad, about a quarter of an inch at Lahore, Jacobabad, Sirsa Delsi, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Jeypore and Ajmere and light showers at Agra, Deesa, Saugor, Jubbulpore and Colombo.

The weather is unsettled in Rajputana, the Punjab and the Central and North-West Provinces and local showers are likely.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND WHAT IT PRODUCED.

A RETROSPECT.

Nothing is more remarkable than the ingenuity with which the present age supplies man with agencies and instruments which contribute to his physical convenience as well as his intellectual advancement. The nineteenth century has not only brought to light new principles of human action, but what is equally important, new methods of applying old ones. The marvellous discoveries of science have revolutionized the material world to an extent which has completely transformed our manner of life and our methods of communication, while an equally remarkable development in the world of art and letters has supplied us with ever increasing and varying opportunities for our moral and intellectual improvement.

THE PRACTICAL AGE.

The nineteenth century has witnessed a series of great discoveries to which it would seem impossible for the twentieth century to add little if anything altogether great. It has given to us, for example, the steamship, the railway, the cable and the telegraph; the discovery of the process of making steel and the invention of matches; the newspaper printing press and the art of making paper from wood; new agricultural implements that have utterly changed the work of the husbandman, and countless industrial inventions that fashion things for the multifarious uses of men and women; the discovery of anæsthetics, the spectrum analysis, the wave theory or light, new ideas in chemistry, the indestructibility of matter; discoveries in biology and embryology and bacteriology of immense importance to the human race; and several other great discoveries which while not yet perfected, give promise of ultimate adaptation to the needs of the human family.

The nineteenth century, but more particularly the latter half of it was essentially a Practical Age, an age in which intellect devoted itself largely to the creation of physical benefits made necessary by the diversity of life to-day and the state of "high pressure" at which a large part of the world is compelled to live.

On its aesthetic side the latter half of the century has not done much; for example, to the creation of literature in its highest and purest form, it has contributed little if anything that may be classed among those works of the masters that are truly and eternally great. While in the world of science it has done and is ever doing the things we call wonderful, its productions of literature are essentially artificial and imitative. Yet there were never so many writers, never so many publishers, never so many books, never so many readers. The world moves, is a common enough aphorism to which every one assents. But because it moves, no one will claim that we write better books than did our forbears; that our poets write better poetry, or our novelists better stories, or that our philosophers attain to greater heights of truth and wisdom. As we look over the field a brilliant writer rises here and there to our gaze, but rarely in true proportion, so dwarfed is he likely to be by the horde of insignificant writers by whom he is surrounded. In the greater world of literature, we find many great peaks that stand out of the mists of time with a noble majesty and a certainty nothing can destroy; in the world of latter-day literature we find the great peaks hidden if not wholly lost in the fog. *What the reader needs who wishes to climb the peaks and be in intellectual communion with the immortals is a guide whose experience shall fit him for so arduous a task and whose judgment shall be infallible.*

A 19th CENTURY CONTRIBUTION.

Such a guide has been found in the person of the venerable scholar who has spent fifty years of his life in the great Library of the British Museum, where he has not only been in intimate personal association with the world of books, but has been consulted in the case of almost every great literary enterprise brought forward during the past two generations, Dr. Richard Garnett, C.B., LL.D., perhaps the most accomplished book-man of the present day has edited the new anthology which the *Standard* has issued and now offers to residents of India. In such hands, no one can deny that the issue of a work designed, to include the great masterpieces of literature of every age and nation, including those of antiquity, carries with it a guarantee that it has been well done and that it fully deserves all that has been said of it in praise by the reviewers of Great Britain and by those who have already purchased it.

Everyone who reads—and who does not read in this prolific age of books?—has experienced the painful difficulty of finding exactly that sort of literature which all of us have been taught to love. If we go to the works of the masters, we find ourselves bewildered by the enormous output which so many of the great writers have spent a lifetime in producing. We pick up the book of the hour with an inevitable doubt as to whether it will repay our reading. We scan the titles of a hundred, yes of a thousand, new publications and we are still in doubt. All of us buy the cheap magazines, and the most we ever expect to derive from them is a desultory half-hour or so with the new story or new chapter of adventure, or in lazily examining the illustrations which for some strange reason seem to be characterized by a distressing monotony month after month.

Yet the while we all crave—every educated man and woman hungers—for some great uplifting work of literature which is worth reading, *worth re-reading* worth remembering, because it is interesting, because it is written with artistic skill, because it has the stamp of truth and wisdom and high ideals, because, in fine it lifts us away from the dull realities of our every day life and gives us an intellectual change of climate, and thereby braces us and helps us and makes us better men and women. And perhaps nowhere in the world is this so true as in India.

A GREAT NEED OF THE TIME.

The Library of Famous Literature was planned both as a timely protest against the very general modern tendency to ignore the works of men and women of undisputed genius, and as a substitute for the reading of the cheap and ephemeral offerings of the bookstalls. It was felt that if a collection of literary masterpieces could be gathered together, which should be so comprehensive and so complete as to include the best work of every really great writer since civilization began the collection would possess the highest literary interest and an educational value that is afforded by no other book. Such a collection, if properly done, would be in itself a real library, one to which the reader might turn with comforting assurance that he would find only that which is good and great. In fact such a library was inevitable; it was a great need of the time. It was the natural outcome of a literary opulence whose priceless treasures seemed in danger of being swept away and forgotton in the overwhelming flood of a cheap and useless books. Its production was in keeping with the spirit of the nineteenth century, an age which will be marked in history as one coutributing enormously to the material welfare of the human race.

Issued by *The Standard*, the Library has been edited by the most competent literary authorities of England, France, Germany and America. The Editor-in-Chief is Dr. Richard Garnett, C.B, LL.D., whose lifetime has been spent literally among books in the Great British Museum. The Editor for France is M. Leon Valler, Librarian of the Biblioteque Nationale, of Paris. The Editor for Germany is Professor Alois Brandl, of the Royal University of Berlin. The Editor for America is Dr. Donald G. Mitchell ("Ik Marvel"), one of the most scholarly literary men of the United States. There were written for the Library a series of charming introductory essays dealing with literary subjects, by such distinguished writers as Henry James, Ferdinand Brunetière, Maurice Maeterlink, Sir Walter Besant, Professor Dowden, Signor Valdes, Bret Harte, Emile Zola, Comte de Vogué, Professor Villari, Paul Bourget, Dean Farrar, and others.

HOW THIS GREAT WORK CAME INTO EXISTENCE.

Sixty centuries ago the ancient Babylonians first inscribed their thoughts, the history of their race, and their quaint and often fantastic notions of the world upon tablets and cylinders of clay. After they came the Egyptians and the Hebrews, who wrote upon curious strips prepared from the papyrus plant. Later was the age of the Classics, when the Greeks and the Romans wrote with a stylus upon parchment rolls, and rapid slave copyists made reproductions of the more popular writings, which circulated widely through the Empire. The age of darkness followed, and after it the Renaissance, the invention of printing, and the beginning of the modern world. And so vast and increasing has been the production of books that to-day the volumes borne upon the shelves of several of the greater libraries of the world are numbered by the hundreds of thousands.

Such is the amazing fecundity of present-day literature that our keenest danger lies not in a paucity of genius, but in the prospect that the works of genius may be lost in a surging and overwhelming flood. The number of new books is appalling. Every nation contributes. In England and America alone upwards of 12,000 new volumes are printed every year. Were we to take twice Dr. Johnson's prescription of five hours a day, and read as fast as Scott or Macaulay, it would still be impossible to compass a tithe of this mass.

THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.

"Sifting and selection," writes Dr. Garnett, Editor-in-Chief, in his fine introduction to the Library, "which was once a slow and unconscious process, has become an imperative necessity. The dilemma is clear. We shall either read aimlessly, catching up bits of what is good and great amid much chaff and trash, or else we shall neglect the greater literature altogether.

"The time seems ripe for a reversion to the principle which gave to classical literature its glory and its life: the sentiment that the highest excellence should be aimed at, and for a revival of the Greek idea of an anthology—a 'gathering of flowers;' which is, after all, translated into broader scientific language, but Darwin's formula of 'the survival of the fittest.'

"It is out of this idea that the present work has sprung."

THE "LIBRARY OF FAMOUS LITERATURE"

Issued by "The Standard" (London)

AND

Edited by Dr. RICHARD GARNETT, C.B. LL.D. of the British Museum [1851—1899] in Association with

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The photogravures are hand-etched, printed on heavy *papier marais*, 22 by 23 inches, and have engraved surface of 12 by 15 inches. If purchased separately as a matter of fact, several of them are special subjects and cannot be obtained otherwise in any form), the cost of the ten would hardly be less than that of the Library itself, in a leather binding. *The Standard* is actually enabled to offer the two, the Library and the series of ten photogravures, for less than the regular price of either one.

Small reproductions of each of the ten photogravures which comprise this unique and valuable Art Supplement will be found in a brochure which accompanies the illustrated prospectus of the Library.

100-PAGE PROSPECTUS POST FREE.

To give the intending subscriber the fullest possible opportunity to judge the merit of the work, and as a slight hint of "the infinite riches in a little room" to be had in the Library, an unusually handsome Prospectus has been prepared. Its pages are of the same size as the pages of the Library. They are set in the same type, and printed on the same kind of paper.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

A WORK important for navigation has been undertaken by M. Cornu, the well-known French physicist. It is a study on the influence of the earth's magnetism on the rate of chronometers. His results communicated to the Accademie des Sciences, Paris, lead him to the following conclusions: chronometers are influenced by the magnetic field in which they are placed in a measure depending on the degree of magnetisation of the balance and mainspring. This influence is particularly to be feared on iron vessels, especially on changes of route which modify the magnetic field. It will be well, therefore, before investigating the rate of chronometers to determine the "magnetic moment" of the balance with or without mainspring.

It is probable that none will be found quite free of magnetism. In observatories where the rate of chronometers is measured the correction for magnetism should be calculated. It may be advisable to encase the chronometer in soft iron, as is done with some "non-magnetic" watches. It seems to us that a simple remedy for the magnetisation of chronometers might be to make all the parts of non magnetisable metals. Palladium has been employed for the balance of watches used by some electricians, but perhaps a cheaper metal could be found.

The "Scientific American" in a comparison of the Krupp, Armstrong, and Schneider-Canet guns has shown that while the Krupp 9·4 inch quickfiring gun can perforate 30 centimetres of Harveyised iron up to a range of 3,100 metres, an Armstrong of the same calibre, and greater muzzle velocity of projectile, can, owing to the form of projectile, only do this up to a range of 1,250 metres. Harveyised plates 25 centimetres thick are pierced by the Krupp up to 4,500 metres, and by Armstrongs up to 2,400 metres. The Schneider-Canet can only perforate such plates up to 2,000 metres. At the same time, the greater weight of Krupp shell reduces the total number of rounds which can be carried for each gun on board ship, and also tells against the rapidity of handling.

Professor Boggio Lera, of Catania (see the proceedings of the Academy of Natural Science of that city) has applied the "coherer" used in wireless telegraphy to note the electric waves set up in the either by distant lightning discharges. The coherer is of carbon in a glass tube, and the electric waves are heard in a telephone, an arrangement similar to the first wireless telegraph of Professor D. E. Hughes, F.R.S., in 1879. This electro-radiophone enables the observer to hear noises which make him fancy himself in the vicinity of the storm. M. Tommasina, who has tried a variety of the device, in a paper to the Academy of Sciences, believes that it may be serviceable on board ships for detecting and following the march of storms.

M. Paul Jegou has devised a method of enabling messages by wireless telegraph to be received only by the station or post for which they are intended. The system is based on adjusting the lengths of the vertical wires in connection with the transmitters and receivers of the messages. It is explained in detail in the "Comtes Rendus" of the Academie des Sciences, Paris.

Observations made by Monte. Barthelet, on white and grey mice, have led her to conclude, with some other authorities, that what is called "telegony" in the offspring of animals is really a case of atavism or variation.

Both New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia are cultivating the olive with good results, and the oil is likely to become an important article of commerce.

An interesting paper on the acetylene light will be found in the "Journal" of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, another in the "Physical Review."

Professor Carhardt, of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, declares that by the union of scientific instruction and industry, the Germans are rapidly marching to the industrial supremacy of Europe. In Germany science is regarded as a factor in commerce. The Reichsanstalt, Government laboratory, in Berlin cost £200,000 to institute, and requires £1,500 a year, but the money has been well spent. The exact physical measurements formerly made in France or Britain are largely transferred to Germany. He believes that if England is losing her supremacy in commerce and manufactures it is owing to her failure to utilise the lessons of science to the full.

It was easy to see that Huxley was not an Anglo-Saxon type at all, but one of the many so-called "Celtic" types who vary as as much in character as in feature, and thus put all their literary critics or painters to the blush. The "Celts" in fact are not by any means of one race, as the deluded authors of the Aryan hypothesis and historians like Freeman, Green, Froude, or Kingsley, who followed them, have taught us. They are simply the earlier inhabitants of the British Isles, and of diverse origin—a blend of all the the races, in fact, who, from time to time, came into the country, whether from the north middle, or south of Europe, before the Anglo-Saxons Danes, and Normans, and they, more especially the Highlanders, are largely Teutonic as any one who really knows the Teutonic, Teutonic types can see for himself. It is language which has deceived our literary men, but we know now that language is not a test of race.

Huxley thus describes his ancestors in a private letter written ten years ago. "My father was a Warwickshire man; my mother came of Wiltshire people. Except for being somewhat taller than the average of the type, she was a typical example of the 'Iberian' variety—dark, thin, rapid in all her ways, and with the most piercing black eyes I have ever seen in anybody's head. Mentally and physically (except, in the matter of the beautiful eyes) I am a piece of my mother; and except for my stature, which used to be 5ft 10in., I should do very well for a 'black Celt.' My father was fresh-coloured, and greyeyed, though dark-haired; good-humoured, though of quick temper; a kindly man, rather too easy going for this wicked world. There is a vein of him in me, but the constituents have never mixed properly. . . . I know of Huxleys in Staffordshire, Worcestershire, and Wales, and I incline to think that the Huxleys of Huxley (Cheshire) are responsible for most of us, and that, upon the whole, we are mainly Iberian mongrels, with a good dash of Norman and a little Saxon." The extract is given by Mr. Havelock Ellis, who is inquiring into the relations of genius and race. We may add that Darwin was another Celtic type, and that Newton was by no means a pure Anglo-Saxon or Norseman. What Huxley calls a "black Celt" is very often tall, especially in Scotland. The Iberians are by no means the only dark race in Britain or Ireland. They are, however swarthy and dark-eyed. Blue eyes and fresh, or florid, complexions are a mark of northern race.

At Southend a mast 30 feet high has been erected for communicating with passing ships by Marconi's wireless telegraph. Experts will be sent by the Board of Trade, Lloyds, and Trinity House to witness the trials.

The late Professor D. E. Hughes, F.R.S., left £1,000 to the Royal Society, and it has been decided to award a Hughes gold medal yearly of the value of £20, together with the balance of the income for an original discovery or invention especially in electricity or magnetism, without restriction of sex or nationality.

According to an estimate of Mr. H. S. Pritchett, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the population of the United States, which has increased from about five millions to 75 or 80 millions in the present century, will be 190 millions in the middle and 385 millions at the end of next century. Should the same law of increase continue it will become in a thousand years no less than 40 billions. The problem of sustenance for so many people is a mystery. He infers that life in future will be subject to a "constantly increasing stress, which will bring to the attention of individuals and of nations economic questions which at our time seem very remote."

According to M. Samon Reinach, the well known anthropologist, writing in "L'Anthropologie the primitive idea of "taboo" in savage tribes is more restricted than simple prohibition. Sometimes no reason is given for it at first; the punishment arises automatically from the infringement and is not charged to any deity or person. The danger is not apparent. It seems, therefore, to have been originally like a mother's commands to her children not to eat poisonous berries. The power of "taboo" has been broken by various religions.

An interesting account of an old Indian settlement Kansas and a frontier village is given in the second of the new Augustana Library Publications Illinois, U.S.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 4d. per bottle.

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AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE AT LAHORE.

AN Agricultural Conference, a novelty in the way of native conferences, has been held in the Town Hall at Lahore, and the subjects set down for discussion afford an instructive contrast with the subjects which are being simultaneously debated a few hundred yards away in the hall of the Indian National Congress. The President of the Agricultural Conference is Khan Bahadur Gulam Ahmad Khan, and in his opening address he explained the objects of the Association, the chief of which are: (1) To promote thrift, co-operation, and further the principle of self-help among Indian agriculturists; (2) to start agricultural industries such as horse and mule breeding, goat and sheep rearing, dairy farming, gardening, serf culture, and the advancement of agriculture; (3) to start an agricultural school and experimental farm, with the co-operation of the Government, for the purposes of teaching improved methods of agriculture; (4) to revive the system of panchayat to decide petty cases among zemindars, thereby helping to suppress needless litigation. The Association was addressed by Mr. Sykes, C. S, who moved the following resolution, which was carried unanimously: "Resolved, that steps be taken to unify weights and measures throughout the Province, which are in great confusion at present, and a great hindrance in the development of free trade." In the course of a long speech, Mr. Sykes said it must not be supposed that the Government of India had never given this subject the consideration which it deserved. On the contrary by the passing of Act XXXI of 1871, which was still in force, a very definite policy was laid down. He had already stated that in the foreign trade of India the standards of weights in use were the ton and the hundred-weight. These British weights and measures were not, however, the best that could be adopted. They were troublesome even for an Englishman to understand, and very ill suited for the considerable volume of trade which existed between India and the Continent. After a full consideration of the subject, therefore, the Government of India determined to provide for the ultimate adoption of weights and measures of capacity, based on the metrical system, which was first introduced into France. The Act of 1871 accordingly provided that the primary standard of weight should be called the seer, and should be equal to the weight which in France was known as the kilogramme, and that the primary measure of capacity should be a measure containing such a seer of water which in France was called a litre. This standard imperial seer was slightly heavier than the ordinary *pucca* seer, based on the weight of the rupee, an imperial maund of forty such seers being equal to nearly one maund three seers of the weight to which they were accustomed. He could not pretend to say what was the present policy of the Government of India in this matter, nor why no further steps appeared to have been taken by the Government to introduce these standards of weights and measures into general use. They appeared to possess many advantages, and he did not see why there should be any insurmountable difficulty in pursuing the policy which was adopted nearly 30 years ago. For the present, however, he should advise the Association to keep this policy in view as one which in all probability would be worked up to.

THE DROWNING FATALITY IN THE DECCAN.

FULL details regarding the sad drowning fatality near Bolarum are now to hand. Captain Burton, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, and Cantonment Magistrate Secunderabad, and Lieutenant Fagan, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, went out shooting about 12 miles from Bolarum. They shot two ducks, and a relative of a Duffadar of the 1st Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, went into the tank to fetch out one of them. He got the duck but sank almost immediately among the weeds. Captain Burton and Lieutenant Fagan jumped in to save the man, but were too late. Lieutenant Fagan, who was ahead of Captain Burton, was seen by the latter apparently trying to dive, and before Captain Burton had swam a couple of strokes Lieutenant Fagan cried out "Help." Captain Burton, getting close up, advised Lieutenant Fagan to keep his legs up, as the weeds were very bad, and asked for his hand, which he gave. Captain Burton then pulled Lieutenant Fagan along about a boat's length, when suddenly Lieutenant Fagan opened his hand, let go, and sank immediately, and Captain Burton getting into difficulties with the weeds himself, and finding Lieutenant Fagan had disappeared turned on his back and floated shorewards. Captain Burton is of opinion that Lieutenant Fagan let go his hand knowing that he could not be saved, as his legs were so tied together, and that the last thought of this gallant officer was to avoid bringing his comrade to grief as well as himself. The caution to keep his legs up, and the letting go of Lieutenant Fagan's hand were the saving of Captain Burton's life. Lance-Duffadar Abdur Rahiman Khan, who was devoted to Lieutenant Fagan, made an effort to get into the water, but was prevented doing so.

Lieutenant Fagan was 30 years of age, having joined the service as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Worcester Regiment in 1890. He was a most popular officer, and beloved by all who came in contact with him, being known as a sportsman of the first rank. His funeral was attended by all the officers of the Secunderabad and Bolarum Garrisons, in addition to the residents. Major-General Wodehouse, Brigadier-General Denning, Major Jones, and the Officers and Native Officers of his Regiment were the chief mourners.

The following Station Order has been issued by the G. O. C., Hyderabad Contigent:—"It is with deep sorrow that the Brigadier-General Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent announces the death today of Lieutenant A. W. D. Fagan, Adjutant, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, which he met while endeavouring to save another from drowning,—the last act of an officer of a most brave, chivalrous, and generous disposition, who endeared himself by his unselfish and sterling qualities to all who knew him.

RAJPUT MAHASABHA AT AGRA.

THE fourth annual sitting of the Rajput Mahasabha was held at Agra, in the Rajput Boarding house on the 26th and 27th ult., Raja Rampal Singh, of Kurri Sudhauli, was voted to the chair. The President made an eloquent speech dealing with all the proposed resolutions. Five resolutions were passed the first day and ten the next. The Sabha was a great success, and the leading Rajput gentlemen of different parts of India promised to bring into practice and act upon what they have unanimously passed in the Sabha. There are strong hopes that local Rajput Sabhas will be established soon at different stations to promulgate the views of the Mahasabha in order to ameliorate the present condition of the Rajputs. At the request of the Rajas of Kalakanker and Kurri Sudhauli it was unanimously decided that the next sitting of the Mahasabha shall be held at Lucknow on the 30th and 31st December, 1901. The President proposed just before the close of the Sabha that all Rajputs assembled together should express their thanks to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Provinces for permission to use the Hindi characters in petitions etc. This was cordially approved by the assembly, and a telegram to this effect was sent to His Honour. The proceedings closed with cheers for the Queen-Empress, the Viceroy, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province.

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth, healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLANDS' ODONTO. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by Stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLANDS' ODONTO.

THE ODOL BOTTLE (Patented throughout the world) is a unique ornament for every toilet table, and its use is novel and easy. (See Illustration.)

THE TASTE OF ODOL is exceedingly agreeable, refreshing, and powerful. The cleaning of the teeth with Odol is, practically, as refreshing for the mouth as a bath is for the body.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd., 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India.

THE FORCE OF HABIT.

It is a peculiar thing that the use of Tea and Coffee has not been replaced, more than is the case, by the use of Van Houten's Cocoa.

The reason for that is to be sought in the force of habit. But habits should be broken through, and Van Houten's Cocoa taken, now that it has been proved to be a much healthier and more delicious drink than Tea and Coffee, while at the same time so nourishing and easily digested.

For the Nerves, also, Van Houten's Cocoa is so much better; because, although it is equally refreshing, it has not the pernicious after-effects upon the nerves, such as follow after using Tea or Coffee.

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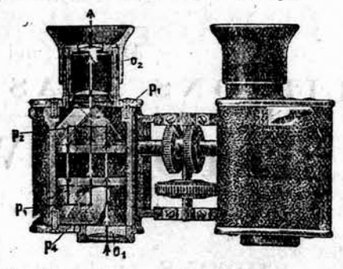

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